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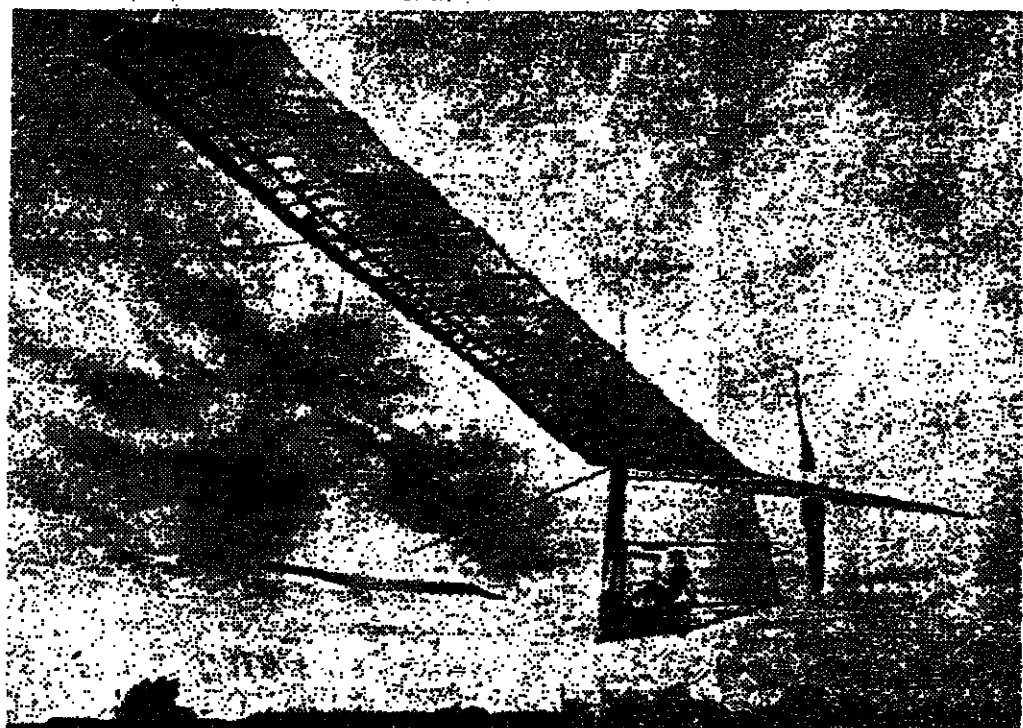
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PARIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1977

Established 1887

## Pedaled me Flies 4 Miles \$86,000

Wire Dispatches  
SR, Calif., Aug. 24.—  
old Bakersfield man  
a pedal-powered Gos-  
sonder over a 1.6-mile  
d the craft's creator  
an \$86,000 prize for  
the feat.  
100 flying enthusiasts  
the Shafter airport  
when Bryan Allen  
the air in the 70-  
racy-shaped craft  
t to win the award  
a British industrialist  
person to achieve  
and flight.  
h witnesses were pres-  
e event, it may take  
a six weeks before the  
officially verified by  
h Aeronautical Society,  
Richardson, who was  
t to oversee the at-



The Gossamer Condor, built by Paul McCready, in flight in California.

for Confirmation  
esman for the society  
n said the group had  
given official con-  
of the flight and  
t consider paying the  
t until it is received  
we only know of the  
rough press reports,"  
esman said. "But it

does seem likely that Allen has  
won the competition because we  
have heard that his flight has  
been officially observed."  
Mr. Richardson, maintenance  
supervisor for the Kern County  
airport, said he was compiling  
the flight data required by the  
society and would forward it  
to Britain.  
Mr. Allen, flying the hand-

crafted device designed by Paul  
McCready of Pasadena, cleared  
a 10-foot obstacle and main-  
tained the 10-foot required alti-  
tude over a figure-eight course.  
Mr. Richardson said.  
"I got one-half to three-  
fourths of the way around be-  
fore I realized I had a good  
chance," said Mr. Allen, a bicy-  
cle racer and hang-glider expert,

who stayed aloft 7 minutes and  
20 seconds.  
"It wasn't until I got to the  
last pylon that I knew I was  
going to finish."  
The prize aviation's largest,  
was first offered to Baltons by  
industrialist Henry Kremer in  
1959 with lower stakes—\$14,000.  
By 1973, after dozens of per-  
formances, it was increased to  
\$86,000.

## U.S.-British Plan for Rhodesia Said to Rule Out Smith Role

By Jonathan C. Randal

LAGOS, Aug. 24 (WP).—The  
still secret U.S.-British plan for a  
peaceful handover of power to  
Rhodesia's black majority rules  
out any government leadership  
role for white Prime Minister  
Ian Smith, it was learned today.  
Andrew Young, U.S. ambassa-  
dor to the United Nations, and  
British Foreign Secretary David  
Owen will unveil the plan Satur-  
day in Zambia to the Presidents  
of the five "front-line" states  
most involved in trying to end  
white rule in Rhodesia.

This first test of the Carter  
administration's Africa policy, it  
was learned, is a proposal leaving  
room only for changes of detail,  
rather than of principle.  
At the heart of the plan is the  
establishment of an international  
military force, most likely along  
the lines of past UN peacekeep-  
ing forces and said to number  
in the thousands.

Apparently designed to play a  
leading role in the transitional  
peacekeeping force is Nigeria,  
Africa's most populous state and  
a major contributor to the co-  
federal Rhodesian nationalist  
guerrillas.

Mr. Young and other top U.S.  
officials conferred for 2 1/2  
hours yesterday with Lt. Gen.  
Olusegun Obasanjo, Nigeria's  
head of state, in what was de-  
scribed as a "good meeting."

During the transition the inter-  
national force will work along-  
side and keep an eye on ele-  
ments of the Smith regime's ar-  
med forces and of three rival black  
nationalist guerrilla groups.

Significantly, it was learned  
that black Rhodesian troops  
controlled by Tanzanian Presi-  
dent Julius Nyerere are con-  
sidered a major factor in the  
transition.

Said to number 5,000, they  
constitute an independent force  
in Tanzania outside the control  
of the Patriotic Front guerrillas  
of Joshua Nkomo and Robert  
Mugabe.

"Fourth Force" Surprise  
The plan's inclusion of this  
so-called "fourth force" ap-  
peared to take both Mr. Nkomo  
and Mr. Mugabe by surprise.

The two Patriotic Front leaders,  
who are reportedly fighting with  
each other, are on record as  
refusing to share the security  
responsibility with anybody dur-  
ing the transition period.

But in the final analysis,  
observers argue, if the "front-  
line" Presidents make a decision,  
there is very little the Patriotic  
Front can do about it, because  
they depend so greatly on friend-  
ly territory from which to con-  
duct their war efforts.

The Americans and British  
hope that the outside inter-  
national force—and to a lesser de-  
gree the troops loyal to Mr. Nye-  
rere—will help insure the politi-  
cal neutrality necessary for all  
Rhodesians to compete for power  
peacefully and fairly.

As such the plan is designed  
to guarantee law and order for  
the white minority and a fair  
shake for Bishop Abel Muzorewa  
and the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole.  
They have no troops but are said  
to command considerable sup-  
port among Rhodesian blacks.

The international force also will  
try to build a new army for the  
country. At stake is the disman-  
tling not only of the armies of the  
three rival black nationalist or-  
ganizations, but also of crack  
units of the Smith regime's ar-  
med forces.

It was learned that there was  
a "high" likelihood that Britain  
would serve as overall adminis-  
trator to prepare elections for  
what the plan calls a new "non-  
racial" government.  
Carefully balancing its ad-  
vantages for Rhodesia's whites  
and blacks, the plan satisfies the  
nationalists' demands for one  
man-one vote. But it also calls

for an enlarged outside invest-  
ment fund designed to build  
white confidence in a future  
Rhodesian economy.  
Instead of promising a billion  
dollars to buy out white settlers,  
former Secretary of State  
Henry Kissinger outlined, last  
year, the plan calls for funds to  
encourage whites to stay and  
strengthen the Rhodesian econo-

my. The longer the whites stay,  
the more they stand to get paid  
under the plan.  
Leading non-Communist indus-  
trialists, as well as mem-  
bers of the Organization of Petro-  
leum Exporting Countries, have  
been asked to contribute to the  
fund.  
Running throughout the U.S.-  
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Secretary of State and Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping meeting yesterday.

## Despite Impasse of Taiwan Issue Teng Joins Vance in Peking Talks

By Jay Mathews

PEKING, Aug. 24 (WP).—U.S.  
Secretary of State Cyrus Vance  
and Chinese Vice-Premier Teng  
Hsiao-ping held today what they  
called "useful and serious" talks  
on improving relations, but there  
was no indication of a break-  
through on the issue of Taiwan.  
In the face of open U.S. reluc-  
tance to quickly jettison its ties  
with the Nationalist Chinese is-  
land, the active participation of  
an official of Mr. Teng's stature  
and the sumptuous dinner he  
gave Mr. Vance tonight suggest  
that Peking has decided to con-  
tinue dealing with Washington  
even if progress toward normal-  
ization is slow.

State Department spokesman  
Hodding Carter 3d said that after  
the two and one half hours of  
afternoon talks and the big din-  
ner, "I wouldn't want to go so  
far as to suggest there has been  
some kind of massive, innovative  
change... I think it has been a  
good exchange today."

Despite the good feelings and  
banter reported at the private  
dinner for Mr. Vance and his  
staff, after three days of con-  
versations here, the two sides ap-  
peared to have just laid out their  
prospective positions on the off-  
shore island of Taiwan where  
their interests clash. Washington  
officials have said often in the  
past they need some sign that  
China will not try to retake its  
island province by force. The  
Chinese have said the United  
States must cut its military and  
political ties with Taiwan and  
leave decisions about the island's  
future to Peking.

Quotes Teng

At tonight's dinner, which was  
closed to the press, Mr. Teng  
gave a short toast in which he  
called the talks "explicit and  
very candid." Mr. Carter said, Mr.  
Carter quoted Mr. Teng: "They

are of great use. Our view is that  
we should move forward toward  
full mobilization of relations."

According to Mr. Carter, Mr.  
Vance replied in his toast: "I  
believe we have had useful and  
helpful talks" with both Mr.  
Teng and Foreign Minister  
Huang Hua. "We believe they  
have been candid and very useful  
and very hopeful. I also look  
forward to the movement forward  
of the relations of our two nations  
in accordance with the principle  
of the Shanghai Communiqué.  
We believe this visit to Peking  
is an important step toward pro-  
gress along that road."

The day turned out to be a

virtuoso performance by Mr.  
Teng, returning for the first time  
to a major public role in Chinese  
foreign policy after an unprece-  
dented second comeback from  
political oblivion. Mr. Carter said  
that Mr. Teng returned during  
the hottest time of his life during the  
last 18 months when he was in  
forced retirement because of a  
political purge. The U.S. spokes-  
man refused to say exactly what  
Mr. Teng told his guests, holding  
to the rule laid down during this  
trip barring any discussion with  
the press of any specific matters  
from the private talks.

Shakes Hands

After two days in which the  
Chinese side was represented by  
Foreign Minister Huang, Mr.  
Teng joined the talks this after-  
noon and thus gave them new  
significance by virtue of his posi-  
tion in the ruling Politburo. He  
made a point of shaking hands  
with nearly every one of the  
U.S. reporters standing in a lobby  
of the Great Hall of the  
People waiting for the talks to  
begin. According to Mr. Carter,  
Mr. Teng did about two-thirds  
of the talking as afternoon con-  
versations ranged over interna-  
tional and bilateral matters, in-  
cluding Taiwan.

The talks ran one hour longer  
than scheduled, forcing the U.S.  
party to rush out to the beauti-  
ful Summer Palace park of lakes  
and ornate Ching dynasty build-  
ings for a boat ride and dinner.  
The dinner of the Summer Palace  
was burned down by French and  
British troops in 1860 and  
damaged again in 1900 by troops  
of a Western expeditionary force,  
which included Americans, try-  
ing to put down the Boxer  
Rebellion.

But Chinese officials escorting  
Americans around assured them  
they had no grudge against the  
U.S. people and the atmosphere  
as Mr. Teng appeared for the  
dinner at the Lushan to the Orient  
Restaurant was quite jovial. Mr.  
Carter said that Mr. Teng traded  
jokes with his U.S. guests  
during the dinner, which included  
soup, duck, seafood, almond float  
and huge peaches for dessert.

Full Text Used

Mr. Teng had also been in the  
news today when the New China  
news agency dispatched the full  
text of his speech last week at  
the conclusion of the 11th na-  
tional party congress. In that  
speech Mr. Teng was again serv-  
ing as a morale booster, speaking  
of China's "wonderful people and  
such wonderful party members  
and cadres. They are industri-  
ous, brave and high in political  
consciousness, take a deep in-  
terest in state affairs and have  
boundless faith in our party. This  
is the surest guarantee that our  
party will surmount every dif-  
ficulty and achieve great new  
victories in every sphere of  
endeavor."

During Mr. Vance's two and  
a half hours of talks with Mr.  
Huang this morning, Mr. Carter  
said, "There was a full discus-  
sion of a number of areas and po-  
sitions and ideas." Mr. Carter  
said that Mr. Huang spoke for  
about three-quarters of the time  
and spent the first half of the  
session responding to a lengthy  
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Tongson Park, Out of Hiding, Faces U.S. Probers

Aug. 24 (AP).—Tong-  
son Park, the key figure in the  
rean influence-buying  
Washington, came out  
today and said he would  
S. authorities question

"I am a 100-per-cent  
Mr. Park, 42, told a  
erence that "if Leon  
comes to South Korea,  
so do so, but I'm not  
him," he added.

Under the former  
Wick prosecutor, is the  
the investigation into  
Korean scandal by the  
tics Committee. The  
Department also is  
ing charges that Mr.  
he South Korean gov-  
chief payoff man in

said that U.S. news-  
gations that he gave  
favors to members of  
get their support for  
Korean government  
vance his own rice-  
merciless and inhu-

Justification

said there was no  
n for the seizure of his  
the United States by  
orities in connection  
ations of tax evasion.  
met reporters after  
stioned by the Seoul  
s office. Mr. Park  
s conference in 10  
ince the scandal in  
n broke last October  
ved to London.  
ed stayed in London  
from the U.S. investi-  
want to question him.  
is an international  
in and settles down  
his business requires.  
a denied that he had  
s made illegal con-  
tributions to U.S. con-  
but said he gave small  
ingressional friends he  
n for years and enter-  
m at his parties.  
denied the report by  
chief of the Korean  
elligence Agency, Kim  
ok, that ECIA money

backed Mr. Park's Georgetown  
Club, a Washington meeting  
place that was popular with U.S.  
government officials and con-  
gressmen.

"It is true that I know him  
(Mr. Kim) personally, but what  
he said concerning me is not  
true," said Mr. Park. "I think  
the unusual heat of the year had  
something to do with his re-  
marks," he added jokingly.

Mr. Kim testified before a  
House subcommittee that he de-  
posed \$3 million in a U.S. bank  
at Mr. Park's request in 1967  
and 1968 and that Mr. Park used  
the money as collateral for a loan  
to open the club.

Prosecutor Ahn Kyung Sang  
said he called Mr. Park to deter-  
mine if his alleged activities in  
Washington violated any South  
Korean laws. He declined com-  
ment on the meeting but said  
Mr. Park would be questioned  
again.

There was speculation that the  
government also suspected he  
might have violated foreign ex-  
change regulations in his exten-  
sive business dealings abroad.

An informed source said that  
Mr. Park would not be allowed  
to leave the country until he was  
cleared of suspicion. Mr. Park  
said he planned to leave as soon  
as his ailing mother recovered.  
It could not be learned whether  
the questioning was requested by  
the U.S. government. Mr. Park  
cannot be returned to the United  
States against his will since  
South Korea does not have an  
extradition treaty with the United  
States. The South Korean gov-  
ernment has repeatedly denied  
that it had any connection with  
his activities in Washington.

In Washington, Rep. Bruce Ca-  
puto, R-N.Y., a member of the  
Ethics Committee, said he  
thought that Mr. Park would  
want to return to the United  
States to answer charges against  
him.

"Of course, if these charges are  
true," Rep. Caputo said, "I can  
understand why Mr. Park would  
not want to return to the United  
States, but would prefer to stay  
in South Korea where he cannot



Tongson Park in Seoul yesterday.

be reached by those responsible  
for enforcing the law in this  
country."

Rep. Caputo said that Mr. Park  
is accused of not paying taxes on  
\$3 million in commissions on rice  
sales in addition to allegations  
that he acted as a foreign agent  
in giving members of Congress  
cash contributions and favors.

Mr. Park arrived here from  
London on Thursday, traveling  
under an alias. He reportedly  
returned to see his 70-year-old  
mother, who was discharged from  
a hospital on Saturday after  
treatment for anemia and stom-  
ach trouble.

House Panel, Jaworski Meets

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (UPI).  
The House Ethics Committee  
investigating South Korean in-  
fluence buying in Congress inter-  
rupted a summer recess today  
to hold its first meeting with  
Mr. Jaworski.

Chairman John E. Rostenkowski  
called the committee back for the  
closed session so that Mr. Jawor-  
ski could report any progress and  
future plans for determining  
whether the South Korean gov-  
ernment tried to alter U.S. de-  
fense and economic policy by  
giving congressmen cash, gifts or  
favors in the 1970s.

## Young Rejects Arms Aid to Africa Rebels

LAGOS, Aug. 24 (UPI).—U.S.  
Ambassador to the United Na-  
tions Andrew Young today said  
the United States will not supply  
arms to any of the black nation-  
alist movements fighting in  
southern Africa.

Mr. Young told reporters at  
the UN-sponsored World Confer-  
ence on Apartheid that the  
United States would not sub-  
scribe to a situation "where one  
group is armed to kill the other."  
"My understanding is they have  
got to learn to live together and  
that is what I have been work-  
ing toward," he said.

He said the solution he would  
recommend to end South Africa's  
intransigence on apartheid and  
majority rule would be that "some-  
how the culmination of political  
and economic power that I have  
been describing up to now has  
got to be used against South  
Africa."

Mr. Young was scheduled to  
address the 1,000 conference de-  
legates tomorrow.

Mr. Young said Communist in-  
fluence in the region was of no  
importance to the United States.  
"I don't think we are concern-  
ed about Communism in Africa,"  
he said. "We will not support  
racism. Racism is the greatest  
attraction of Communism and it  
is not in our interest to sup-  
port apartheid or racism as a  
means of combating Communism."

"Our feeling is that when  
Africa turns to development, they  
have got to cooperate with the  
West because we just do things  
better than anybody else," he  
said.

The conference ends Friday,  
and Mr. Young then is sched-  
uled to fly to Lusaka, Zambia,  
for a special meeting with  
nationalist leaders and heads of  
"front-line states"—those in the  
forefront of the struggle to bring  
black majority rule to southern  
Africa.

## Churchill-Stalin Accord Reported on East Europe Takeover

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (WP).  
—Winston Churchill did more  
to encourage a Soviet "sphere  
of influence" in Eastern Eu-  
rope than has previously been  
realized, according to a docu-  
ment revealed in a recently  
published book.

In October, 1944, Churchill ac-  
tually told Stalin that the two  
of them should disguise an agree-  
ment on spheres of influence in  
Eastern Europe "because the  
Americans might be shocked."

And in fact, Churchill never  
did explain fully to President  
Roosevelt or the U.S. govern-  
ment precisely what he and  
Stalin had agreed to in Moscow  
on Oct. 9, 1944.

Diplomatic historians have  
long been intrigued by that  
Stalin-Churchill meeting. Some  
have concluded that Stalin prob-  
ably interpreted Churchill's be-  
havior then as acquiescence to a  
Soviet sphere of influence in  
Eastern Europe after World  
War II.

The only first-hand account of  
the Oct. 9 meeting published  
previously was Churchill's own in  
volume five of his war memoirs,



Winston Churchill, Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Joseph Stalin at Yalta.

"Triumph and Tragedy." Charles  
Bohlen, the U.S. diplomat, de-  
scribed the meeting in his  
memoirs as "an important one  
still clouded in mystery."

But Daniel Yergin, author of  
the new book "Shattered Peace"  
(published by Houghton Mifflin),  
discovered the official British  
minutes of the meeting in the Impe-  
rial

College, London. Mr. Yergin  
found them in the personal  
papers of Gen. Hastings Ismay,  
Churchill's chief of staff.

The minutes show that Church-  
ill misreported the meeting  
with Stalin both in his memoirs,  
and in a message to Roosevelt  
written two days after the meet-  
ing occurred.

In his memoirs, Churchill re-

counted his decision to jot down  
some figures on a half-piece of  
paper and pass them to Stalin.  
The paper listed countries and  
"percentages" of influence that  
the Soviet Union and the West-  
ern Allies would have in each  
one.

Churchill allocated the Rus-  
sians 90 per cent in Romania, 75  
per cent in Bulgaria, 50 per cent

in Yugoslavia and Hungary and  
10 per cent in Greece (the Bal-  
kan country of greatest strategic  
importance to Britain).

In his memoirs, Churchill ad-  
mitted his own nervousness about  
this piece of paper; he suggested  
to Stalin that it be burned. But  
Churchill also claimed that the  
percentage deal was not meant  
to have lasting significance.

"We were only dealing with  
immediate war-time arrange-  
ments," Churchill wrote. "All  
larger questions were reserved on  
both sides" for a later peace con-  
ference, he wrote.

In his personal letter to Roose-  
velt on May 11, Churchill wrote  
from Moscow: "Nothing will be  
settled [during Churchill's Mos-  
cow visit] except preliminary  
agreements between Britain and  
the Soviet Union, subject to fur-  
ther discussion and melting down  
with you."

But the minutes of the meeting  
that Mr. Yergin discovered tell  
a different story. Churchill did  
not say the percentage arrange-  
ment was temporary at all. Stalin  
told the British Prime Minister  
that he "understood" him. The  
dictator noted that "it was a  
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Airlines Cut British Services Controllers' Strike Nears

N. Aug. 24 (AP).—In-  
l airlines drew up  
as for sharp cutbacks  
in Britain to meet a  
four-day strike of air  
personnel that could  
ports to an absolute  
starting tomorrow night.  
y go-slow by French  
controllers scheduled  
Friday and similar ac-  
cidents in Spain that  
going on since last year  
to bring air chaos to  
t peak holiday travel

sands of travelers on all airlines  
using British airports or flying  
across the country and has  
forced British Airways to cancel  
many flights. Today the state-  
run airline canceled 86 out of  
London, including six to the  
United States and Canada.

The 60 international airlines  
that use London Heathrow, Brit-  
ain's main airport, received today  
a plea from the Civil Aviation  
Authority to cut their services in  
Britain by half during the  
threatened strike to ease con-  
gestion. Some have responded  
with cuts of up to 50 per cent.

Employment Minister Albert  
Booth is arranging new talks  
with leaders of the control as-  
sistants. Reuters reported. Mr.  
Booth said after talks early today,  
"The government will not back  
down." Ken Thomas, the control  
assistants' leader, said: "The  
strike is still on. I have not got  
any concessions."



## Reporters See Guerrillas in Control

## Somali Rebels Hold Bulk of Ogaden

By Gary Jones

WERDER, Occupied Ethiopia, Aug. 24 (UPI).—In a lightning offensive, Somali insurgents have captured the bulk of the Ogaden region in southeastern Ethiopia. The guerrillas claimed that since early June they have seized 97 per cent of the region, which is the size of Britain. The Ethiopian government said fighting was continuing in most of the area and its troops were preparing a major counteroffensive.

But in the first visit to the front from the Somali side—a five-day trip covering 750 kilometers—a group of correspondents saw many towns and villages securely in guerrilla control. The towns included Gode, site of a winter palace for the late Emperor Haile Selassie and a major tarmac airstrip of the Ethiopian Air Force, and this crossroads town, site of a major battle in early July.

In all of the towns visited, the Western Somali Liberation Front had quickly established special

committees to return the area to "normal" as soon as possible. The bulk of the population appeared to be firmly behind the "liberators." Most of the Ogaden's less than 1 million population are of Somali stock and have been treated roughly for many years by the authorities in Addis Ababa.

Even young Somali girls brandished Soviet-made AK-47 rifles and claimed they had taken part in the fighting.

At several points during the correspondents' tour, carefully orchestrated crowds of up to 5,000 residents greeted the journalists with cries of "Down with Mengistu," the strongman of Ethiopia, and "Western Somalia" in support of the guerrillas.

There were scenes of destruction in this town, although other centers appeared to have escaped major damage in the guerrillas' surprise assault.

Werder had been the headquarters for about 1,800 Ethiopian troops. It fell on July 24 after

12 days of fighting, according to guerrilla leaders.

The center of the small town was razed, as were all surrounding military buildings, by an artillery attack launched by the besieging guerrillas.

The new guerrilla commander of the town, Mohammed Salaad, showed visitors eight captured U.S.-made armored personnel carriers.

Casualties on both sides were heavy, he said. More than 250 Ethiopians were captured and hundreds more were killed in the fighting, he said. He said about 100 guerrillas were killed.

In most other places, commanders were reluctant to reveal their own casualties.

In other captured towns, correspondents were told of hundreds of Ethiopian troops killed or captured.

Independent military observers said thousands of Ethiopians and Somali-backed guerrillas had been killed or wounded since early June.

There were few signs of Ethiopian prisoners or even Ethiopian corpses in the Ogaden. Through an interpreter a guerrilla said, "This is not a war where you take prisoners."

The only Ethiopian journalists saw were a handful of prisoners in the major military town of Gode, they apparently were left behind when the Ethiopians abandoned the place in late June.

There had been about 5,000 Ethiopian troops and armor in Gode, 200 kilometers from the border, but they evacuated in advance of the guerrilla onslaught.

**Prisoners' View**  
The prisoners who were interviewed gave a depressingly similar view of the situation.

Nereyo Berey, 25, from Ethiopia's northern Tigre Province, for instance, said he had been forcibly taken from his home, given three months' training and sent to the Ogaden, an area he had never heard of before, where he was quickly captured.

The guerrilla leaders interviewed continued to claim that regular Somali troops were not helping them in the fighting. All independent observers, however, said it was inconceivable that the 5,000-strong WSLF could have routed a full Ethiopian division of up to 20,000 men.

The guerrilla leaders also said the future of an independent Ogaden region would be decided only after it was "fully liberated" when the towns of Dire Dawa, Harar and Jijiga had fallen.

Fresh fighting, meanwhile, was reported near Jijiga. The Somali insurgents last week and this week attempted to storm the nearby city of Dire Dawa, but, according to Ethiopian military communications, were defeated with heavy losses. Dire Dawa was reported quiet.

The fighting at Jijiga appeared to be part of a continuing Somali assault to try to capture the entire Ogaden region before the UN General Assembly convenes in New York next month. Ethiopia is expected during the General Assembly session to charge Somalia with invasion.

## Eritreans Claim Gain

ROME, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—The Eritrean Popular Liberation Front said today it had repulsed a counteroffensive by Ethiopian forces outside the provincial capital of Asmara.

## 31 Congressmen Oppose N-Bomb

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Five senators and 26 members of the House, mostly liberals, asked President Carter today to halt plans for production and deployment of the neutron bomb. The legislators said that deployment "could lead to an escalating nuclear exchange between our country and another nuclear power, and it is unlikely that a nuclear war would remain limited."

The White House announced on Aug. 15 that Mr. Carter was delaying his decision on the weapon until next month to give him time to consult with NATO allies.

## Man-Powered Plane Flies 1.4 Miles for \$86,000 Prize

(Continued from Page 1)  
sons had failed, the ante was raised to \$86,000 and opened to entrants worldwide.

Mr. McCready, who holds a doctorate degree in aerodynamics, said he had been working on the project since last July using hang-gliding techniques. He said he went through 12 different designs before yesterday's flight.

The entire craft is covered with a thin sheet of clear plastic. The 96-foot see-through wing, with a plastic enclosed cockpit hanging below, weighs 70 pounds, including the bicycle-pedal mechanism which turns the propeller.

Two attempts were aborted recently, one when the craft's wing touched a pylon on a 180-degree turn, the other when the fuselage of the Condor touched the ground, also during a turn.

The pilot's strength was a vital factor in pedaling the plane through the air. Mr. Allen was chosen because he is a well-conditioned bicycle racer. Another critical factor was a lack of wind. The small airport at this southern San Joaquin Valley community



Associated Press

**WAITING**—Rhodesian security forces in an encampment just eight miles from border of Mozambique. They wear their battle uniforms around the clock. If guerrillas are sighted, troops are airborne within three minutes.

## U.S.-British Plan for Rhodesia Said to Rule Out Smith Role

(Continued from Page 1)

British initiative, it was learned, is a determination that "no one has a lever."

Mr. Owen and Mr. Young are expected to go to Rhodesia and South Africa after their meeting in the Zambian capital of Lusaka which may last both Saturday and Sunday.

South African Foreign Minister R.F. Botha, who received the broad outlines of the plan several weeks ago in London, has conferred twice since then with Mr. Smith. Another meeting is planned in Pretoria on Saturday. Mr. Young is expected to confer with the Patriotic Front leaders, Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo, here in the next few days in efforts to win them over.

**Shake-Up by Muzorewa**  
SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Aug. 24 (AP).—Bishop Muzorewa today dissolved his party's central committee and national executive.

## Spanish Regime, Basque Exile Unit Said to Set Talks

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—The Spanish government has agreed to start preliminary talks with the Basque exile government, Nationalist and Socialist party sources said here today.

The sources said an emissary of Premier Adolfo Suarez is expected to go to Bayonne, southern France, next weekend to confer with officials of the exile government.

They would probably arrange a meeting between Mr. Suarez and the president of the exile government, Jesus Maria de Leizaola, who wants the restoration of regional autonomy, which was taken away from the Basques by the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco during the 1936-39 Spanish Civil War.

The Premier's readiness to come to terms with the Basque exile government was expressed by Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja in talks here last week with Basque politicians.

## Man-Powered Plane Flies 1.4 Miles for \$86,000 Prize

(Continued from Page 1)  
northeast of Los Angeles was chosen because winds normally are calm in the morning when flights were attempted.

Even so, Mr. Allen had to wait until the four to five-mile-an-hour winds slowed to two miles an hour or less.

"It winds get bigger than two miles an hour, it becomes almost impossible to keep the plane up in the air and on course," an observer said.



Bryan Allen

## U.S. Defense Intelligence Sees No Immediate Chinese Threat

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (WP).—China has opted for a gradual modernization of its military forces that does not pose any immediate threat to the United States, according to U.S. intelligence estimates just made public.

In contrast to warnings from the Pentagon in the last year, the Defense Intelligence Agency said no missile in the Chinese inventory could hit the United States.

Also, said the DIA, the improved long-range missile that China has under development "will not be operational before the next decade."

Lt. Gen. Samuel Wilson, director of the DIA, gave that report to a joint congressional economic subcommittee on June 30. Sub-committee chairman Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., has released a condensed version of the DIA testimony.

"China's nuclear-delivery capability remains with a small force of bombers and missiles" oriented primarily "to the periphery of China," the DIA said.

**U.S. Said Out of Range**  
The "limited range" intercontinental ballistic missile China has built could hit "parts of" the Soviet Union, the Marianas and Australia, "but not the United States," said the intelligence agency.

China's main bomber for carrying nuclear weapons, the DIA continued, is the old Soviet Tu-16, with no modern replacement in sight. Only "modest quantitative improvements" were predicted for China's air force.

As for Chinese forces to fight less than an all-out nuclear war, the DIA's estimates were similarly calm. "The ground force continues to emphasize qualitative improvements with only slight increases in the number of combat divisions by 1980," the agency said.

The Chinese Navy remains far outclassed by the U.S. and Soviet Navies, the DIA said, and will not be able to put up a good fight against either of them "within the next decade."

Francis Romance, the DIA's China specialist, said "it may be a paradox" that China has more naval shipyards than it is using, but their idleness may stem from a shortage of high-quality steel. Another reason, Mr. Romance said, might be a shortage of trained personnel to build ships. "The Chinese are their worst enemies

in the sense that during the Cultural Revolution higher education was decimated."

After hearing the DIA's testimony on Chinese military progress, Sen. Proxmire asked Mr. Romance if he thought that "any upgrading or modernization" of Chinese forces will be evolutionary, with "no dramatic change in the near term."

Mr. Romance replied: "That is correct, senator."

In 1967, former Defense Secretary Robert McNamara predicted that China would have "an initial ICBM capability in the early 1970s," saying the United States therefore should build a defense against Chinese missiles.

## E. Germany Releases Petitioner of Carter

BERLIN, Aug. 24 (AP).—An East Berlin woman jailed in June after writing a letter to President Carter has been released from custody but banned from the city.

Ulrich Nitsche, 33, and her husband, Prof. Helmut Nitsche, 52, had both been taken into custody after charging the East German government with rights violations. Mr. Nitsche remains in jail.

## Teng Joins Vance in Talk Despite Impasse Over Tai

(Continued from Page 1)

statement by Mr. Vance on U.S. international and bilateral policy that had taken up the first two days of talks.

Mr. Carter said that Mr. Vance was not likely to discuss publicly the substance of any of the talks until he had returned to Washington to report to President Carter. He said that Mr. Vance himself thought the talks with Mr. Teng had been "frank and thorough."

There is still no word on whether Mr. Vance will meet during his last full day in Peking tomorrow with Communist party chairman Hua Guo-feng.

Mr. Carter said that Mr. Vance's schedule for tomorrow was unclear. "I would guess that there will be a meeting in the afternoon, but at what level I do not know," Mr. Carter said.

In answer to a question, Mr. Carter said that the U.S. position on human rights had been discussed by Mr. Vance but declined to say if any statement had been made about U.S. attitudes toward human rights in China.

**Moscow Warns on Peking**  
MOSCOW, Aug. 24 (AP).—With Chinese and U.S. officials meet-

## Swiss to Delay Nuclear-Plant Licenses Till 1978

BERN, Aug. 24 (AP).—The Swiss government said today that it will not issue licenses for new nuclear-power plant projects pending a nationwide referendum on the issue scheduled for next year.

The popular initiative that forced the referendum with more than 125,000 signatures collected by environmentalist groups proposes an amendment to the federal Constitution that would insert stringent curbs on nuclear programs. It would make licenses subject to approval by both the federal parliament and by popular votes in the cantons or states concerned.

A spokesman said that the government also was planning improved consultations with communal and state administrations on future projects. Even individual objections would be examined before the government would decide on whether to issue a license, he added.

## Tito Visits N. Korea

PYONGYANG, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—Yugoslav President Tito arrived in Pyongyang today for a six-day official visit to North Korea, the Korean Central News Agency reported. The Yugoslav leader, who completed an eight-day visit to the Soviet Union and will go to China next week.

## A Churchill-Stalin Agreement Is Reported

(Continued from Page 1)

serious matter for Britain when the Mediterranean was not in her hands"—a reference to Churchill's desire for an upper hand in Greece.

So, Stalin said, Britain would enjoy "first say" in Greece, the Soviet Union would have "first say" in Romania.

The minutes continued: "The Prime Minister said it was better to express these things in diplomatic terms and not to use the phrase 'dividing up spheres' because the Americans might be shocked. But so long as he and Marshall, Stalin understood each other, he could explain matters to the President (Roosevelt)."

Mr. Yergin describes Churchill's willingness to cut this deal with Stalin as "paradoxical, if not cynical, in the light of Churchill's bitter denunciation of exactly such a division [of Europe] in his Iron Curtain speech (at Ful-

ton, Mo.) a year and a half later." Mr. Yergin notes that Churchill suffered "constantly from ambivalent feelings about the Soviet Union." He was a fierce anti-Communist, but also a practical war leader who believed Soviet help against the Nazis was crucial.

The only ranking American in Moscow when Churchill made his arrangement with Stalin was Averell Harriman, then the U.S. ambassador there. Mr. Harriman was included in several of the meetings, and Churchill wrote in his memoirs that the American attended the crucial Oct. 9 session. Mr. Harriman said this was not true—that he was "otherwise occupied."

Mr. Harriman only learned of the percentage deal on Oct. 12, when he visited Churchill at his guest house in Moscow, Churchill

## French Boss Owes Nothing to Philand

PARIS, Aug. 24 (AP).—appeals court has ruled a French boss who can

appeals court has ruled a French boss who can fire employees can fire employee without prior severance pay. After

that wasn't the original jurisdiction case. A local arbitrator in Laon, north of Paris

the employer had to fine of 4,000 francs (\$800) for lack of due and \$500 in severance

But, the newspaper reported today, felt that was going a far. Identified only D, he took his com the nearby Amiens court.

Judges there ruled the right to immediate the employee, ident Robert C. particular the boss found his the employee together made a surprise visit accompanied by the Laon.

## Israel Heat Enters 2d Day

TEL AVIV, Aug. 24 (AP).—Israel today as a heat wave its second day and in the south reached 117 Fahrenheit (47 centigrade) in 16 years.

In Jerusalem, where perature was 100 degree Fahrenheit (38 C) for the se a spokesman said ar made twice the norma of rime and five pers treated for heat stroke

temperatures recorded 117 Fahrenheit at the port of Eilat, the high since 1961. In northern the state radio report sands of chickens died heat.

**E. Berlin Hol Writer as Spy**  
BERLIN, Aug. 24 (AP).—German economist and

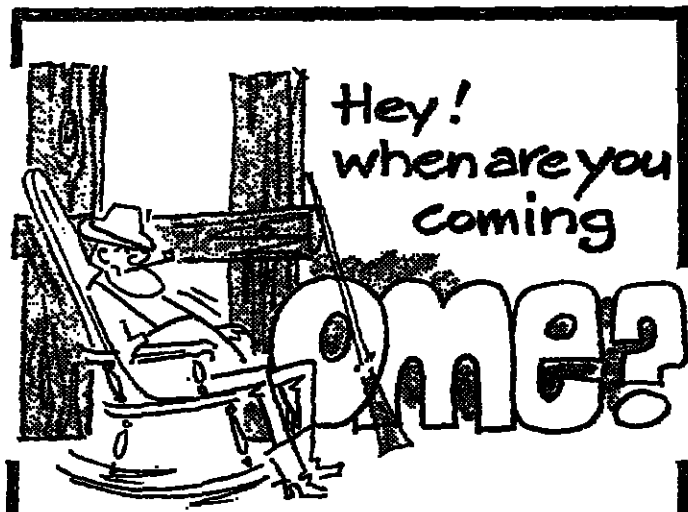
ist party member Rudo whose criticism of the E lin government was pub West Germany this v been arrested as a suspe

ADN, East Germany news agency, said today Einar, 41, was arrested for suspicion of intelligi vice work."

Excerpts from his bo Alternative," were publis zine Der Spiegel. In E Mr. Bahro charged th Germany's governme "caught in a spiderweb restlessness," hoped demt Hilt theory, and led by buro "that talks to itself.

## Cunhal Ends Soviet

LISBON, Aug. 24 (AP).—Portuguese Communist p rary-general Alvaro Cun returned here from Mosc a 16-day visit and tal Soviet leaders



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# U.S. Interest in Solution for Ulster Burs Rumors on an Initiative, Aid

By R.W. Apple Jr.  
LIN, Aug. 24 (UPI)—The States is quietly looking for a way to help the civil strife in Northern Ireland. But in doing so, it is faced off an astonishing of rumors and raised hopes. U.S. officials consider investment in Northern Ireland in an attempt to provide badly needed jobs for both Roman Catholics and Protestants.  
But one would suspect nothing so low-key, nothing so lacking in drama from reading the British and Irish press during the last three or four months.  
Early this summer, for example, the Observer, a London weekly, reported that Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., was giving serious thought to visiting Belfast with other well-known Irish-American politicians. The visit never took place, and sources close to the senator deny that he even considered attempting an Ulster peace-making expedition.  
Last month, it was widely reported that President Carter was on the verge of making a speech on the situation in Northern Ireland. So far, no such speech has been made.  
And on the eve of the visit by Queen Elizabeth II to Northern Ireland earlier this month, the Daily Telegraph of London reported that agents of the FBI would stay "within arms' length" of the Queen throughout her trip. The reason, it was explained, was that Mr. Carter wanted to know whether U.S. arms were used in any attack on the Queen.  
Interviews here, in London and in Belfast strongly suggest that no FBI men were in Ulster when the Queen was there. Certainly they were not "within arms' length" throughout the trip.  
The state of rumors has had its roots in a statement issued on St. Patrick's Day by Sen. Kennedy and three other prominent Irish-American Democrats—Rep. Thomas O'Neill of Massachusetts, the speaker of the House, Sen. Daniel Moynihan of New York and Gov. Hugh Carey of New York. They appealed to all elements in Ulster to renounce violence and asked Americans to stop providing money and moral support to violence-prone organizations.  
Public Record  
That much is on the public record, but the conversation that followed has been private and have led to widespread speculation.  
Rep. O'Neill has reportedly asked Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to see what steps the United States could take, Mr. Carter, who had worn a "Get England Out of Ireland" button at one point during his campaign for the presidency, has apparently begun to change his mind about the situation.  
When he saw William Shannon, the new U.S. ambassador to Dublin, about six weeks ago, the President encouraged Mr. Shannon to involve himself in the Northern Ireland question by exploring the situation and recommending a course of action.  
Shortly thereafter, according to diplomatic sources, Mr. Vance raised the issue with David Owen, the British foreign secretary at a meeting in Paris. Mr. Owen, the sources reported, was not optimistic about any U.S. role, but agreed to adopt a wait-and-see attitude because of the Labor party government's unusually warm relations with the Carter administration.  
Cautious Response  
Mr. Shannon is said to have sounded out Jack Lynch, the Irish Premier, about a U.S. initiative in Ulster. Again the response was cautious, according to Irish political sources.  
Britain would probably look favorably on a limited U.S. effort in Northern Ireland, particularly if the effort concentrated on providing jobs. According to Irish sources released last February, the United States is already the largest foreign investor in Ulster, and 31 U.S. companies have invested more than \$250 million in the province since 1969, when the current violence began.  
Roy Mason, Britain's secretary of state for Northern Ireland, said in an Aug. 1 speech in Belfast that the security situation "was improving and that therefore the time is right for a fresh drive to attract overseas investment." New incentives will be provided, he said, to try to lure foreign concerns to areas of high unemployment.  
The need for jobs is one of the few topics on which Protestant and Catholic politicians in Northern Ireland agree. But it is not clear whether Mr. Carter has in mind a simple statement welcoming U.S. private investment in Ulster or a program in which dollar grants of some sort would be offered to encourage U.S. companies.  
Reports 'Overplayed'  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—President Carter's chief spokesman said today that reports of U.S. economic aid to Northern Ireland had been "overplayed" but that discussions are under way to see what the United States could do in a limited way to bring peace to the province.  
Press Secretary Jody Powell said Mr. Carter had not been aware of the efforts until today, but would have been if the United States were planning a major initiative.  
After talking with Mr. Carter, Mr. Powell said he determined that "at the request of members of Congress, the State Department has explored with the governments of Great Britain and Northern Ireland the question of what, if anything, this government might do of a very limited nature that might be helpful to support our long-held position favoring an end of violence and the beginning of peace in Northern Ireland."  
Mr. Powell said there would be no direct involvement of the United States in Northern Ireland.  
"Any assistance we could render would be of a very limited nature," Mr. Powell said.  
White House Denial  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—The White House said today it knew of no plans to offer U.S. economic aid to Northern Ireland as a peace incentive.  
British and Irish news reports yesterday said such a plan was being prepared.

## Swiss Hospital Admits It Told Wrong Family Girl Had Died

BASEL, Aug. 24 (UPI)—Officials at Basel state hospital admitted today that it had told the parents of a Dutch girl that she had died after an auto accident. The victim was a Swiss woman involved in the same accident, and as a result of the confusion, her body was cremated.  
"We still don't know how the mix-up happened," a hospital spokesman said, adding that the victims had been identified early when they were brought to the hospital after the accident, near Basel on July 31.  
Swiss authorities, who are investigating the accident, said they were both sent to the intensive care ward. This is the first time a Swiss died as a result of the crash. Four others, among them Henriette Blokland, 16, of Vlaardingen, and survived.  
A few days after the crash, the hospital notified Henriette's parents that she had died. The body was sent to Vlaardingen, where Henriette's father, Thomas Blokland, said, "When the coffin arrived Aug. 4, we did not dare to have it opened. Last Sunday, nurses at the hospital discovered the mistake. Henriette came out of a coma and began speaking Dutch. Swiss police said that the Swiss girl's parents never were very close enough to the body to realize it was not their daughter. Henriette was heavily bandaged and unconscious."

## U.S., Soviet, French Navies Added in New Jane's Edition

LONDON, Aug. 24 (AP)—The new edition of "Jane's Fighting Ships" says the U.S. Navy has added the edge of the Soviet Union's powerful and well-knit navy and for France's achievement of global sea power.  
The editor of the 80-year-old guide to the world's navies says the new volume is a sharp criticism of the U.S. Navy's failure to keep up with the numbers of numbers or tonnage.

## U.S. Rejects to Bar Access Nixon Gifts

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (UPI)—The U.S. State Department rejected efforts by former President Richard Nixon's lawyers to prevent a search of impounded Nixon files to inventory received from foreign governments.  
The ruling means the Services Administration at a week can begin to 200 boxes for gifts that to be missing—either because of faulty record-keeping or loss.  
District Judge Aubrey N. Lester said a temporary restraining order Mr. Nixon's attorneys obtained. He is a petition for a preliminary injunction to block the until better regulations up to safeguard Mr. Nixon's privacy.  
Attorney for Mr. Nixon, Stanley A. Sporkin, said the ruling means the Services Administration at a week can begin to 200 boxes for gifts that to be missing—either because of faulty record-keeping or loss.

## U.S. Envoy to East Germany to East Germany

LIN, Aug. 24 (UPI)—The U.S. State Department said today that its credentials to Erich Honecker, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, had been accepted.

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THE WINNER—Innkeeper Karl-Heinz Griener, of Lindau, West Germany, waves from his craft—an upside-down table propelled by a five-horsepower motor—as he crosses Lake Constance. He went 7.5 kilometers in 39 minutes and won a \$668 bet.

## '50s Tests Showed Sterility in Animals 2 U.S. Firms Knew of Pesticide Hazard

By Bill Peterson and Paul Shinoff  
LATHROP, Calif., Aug. 24 (UPI)—Two top chemical manufacturers of a pesticide recently found to cause sterility in animals, the chemical workers here knew more than 20 years ago that the same pesticide caused sterility in animals.  
Results of tests of the pesticide dibromochloropropane (DBCP) by Dow and Shell Chemical companies, the two manufacturers, were published in a leading scientific journal in 1961.  
Neither the chemical workers nor the federal agency charged with protecting them knew about the tests until medical tests this month found that 26 male DBCP workers here were sterile. Tests at a plant in Magnolia, Ark., found that 12 men were sterile.  
In addition to sterility, at least five scientific studies have reported that DBCP causes cancer in animals.  
Currently, there are no standards governing DBCP use, and federal officials are beginning to call it "another keystone situation," a reference to the incident in Hopewell, Va., where a number of workers in a pesticide plant suffered neurological disorders.  
Need for a 'Bill'  
Eula Bingham, chief of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, said that the case points to the need for a general ban on the pesticide industry. These are all toxic substances. People have to be informed about the hazards so workers understand what they're dealing with."  
Her remarks offer little comfort to Ted Bricker, 31, who worked the last three years in what is now called the "sterility chamber" at Occidental Chemical Co.'s fertilizer plant here.  
"We've got young people here who don't have any family," he said. "I have one kid. We had him before I went to work in the [DBCP] unit. And now we wonder what else they might find. We've got one 24-year-old kid who's already had a brain tumor. Another man bleeds from the nose."  
"Some of us are angry—sure. They were running tests back in '52. They had literature out in the '60s. This is what's puzzling. Why didn't they tell us?"  
A chemical soil fumigant, often sold under the trade names of Fumazone or Nemagon, DBCP is used to kill parasite worms that feed on such diverse crops as pineapple, cotton and potatoes.  
Extent of Exposure  
No one knows exactly how many industrial workers have come in contact with the pesticide, or what dangers it poses for farm workers.  
Medical tests are being conducted now at a Shell Chemical plant in Denver, and the Environmental Protection Agency is investigating whether the DBCP has caused soil, water or air pollution around manufacturing plants.  
Shell Chemical, it was learned, began animal laboratory tests on DBCP in 1952, and issued findings.

## House Prober Says Canada Fails to Clear Gulf in Cartel

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—The Canadian government's defense of Gulf Oil Co.'s participation in a uranium price-fixing cartel does not exonerate Gulf, the chairman of a House subcommittee said yesterday.  
Rep. John Moss, D-Calif., said that a diplomatic communication received by the State Department earlier this month from Canada does not adequately support Gulf's contention that it was forced into the cartel by Canada.  
"I am distressed that the full facts in this case continue to be hidden behind not only a foreign corporate veil but a foreign governmental stone wall as well," Mr. Moss said.  
At issue is the participation of Gulf's Canadian subsidiary, Gulf Minerals Canada Ltd., in an international cartel of uranium-producing nations that allegedly tried to fix prices in the non-U.S. sector of the non-Communist world market in the early 1970s.  
Mr. Moss' Oversight and Investigations subcommittee held hearings in June into whether the cartel's efforts affected U.S. uranium prices. At the hearings, Gulf officials acknowledged participation but claimed that they were forced into the cartel by the Canadian government. However, a May 1972 Canadian government document was produced that asserted that it was not Canada's policy to force uranium producers to join the cartel.

## Scientists Believe Voyager Hit by Its Spent Engine

PASADENA, Calif., Aug. 24 (UPI)—The Voyager spacecraft now on a flawless course to Jupiter may have been struck by its own burned-out rocket engine sometime during the first day of the mission, engineers at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory here reported today.  
If so, the collision only jostled the probe and did not damage it, the Los Angeles Times reported.  
Normally an engine used to propel a satellite onto a particular trajectory is jettisoned so that it does not trail along behind the spacecraft.  
But Friday's launch of Voyager-2 was the first time the National Aeronautics and Space Administration has used this particular 15,300-pound solid propellant motor on such a mission. The Air Force has used it for some classified satellites.  
About 17 hours after the rocket engine burned out something bumped the Voyager. Engineers ruled out asteroids or meteors. The supposition is that the "something" was traveling at about the same velocity and in almost the same direction as the Voyager. That would almost have to mean some previously jettisoned part of the spacecraft.  
Although it appears remote that a collision between two separate segments of the spacecraft could occur, the laboratory said, "Voyager engineers cannot account for the disturbance in any other way."

## U.S. Agency Buys Crude Oil for New Strategic Reserve

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—The Federal Energy Administration has purchased 16 million barrels of crude oil for the new U.S. strategic petroleum reserve, the planned "insurance policy" against any future cutoff of foreign oil.  
The purchase follows one of 747,000 barrels in July. That oil was pumped into an underground salt cavern near Lake Charles, La.  
The government plans to have 500 million barrels of crude oil in storage by the end of 1980, enough to replace U.S. imports at present rates for about two months, or to alleviate a less severe cutoff for a longer time.  
The FEA said the 16 million barrels cost \$212,167,000, an average of \$13.26 per barrel.  
The United States has been using more than 17 million barrels of oil a day recently, importing up to half the total.

## School Admissions Challenged Affirmative Action to Get Aid Of Carter in Top Court Test

By Paul Delaney  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (UPI)—After extensive debate, the Carter administration has decided to support the principle of affirmative action in education in a case before the Supreme Court that is expected to result in a landmark ruling.  
The case involves a suit by Allan Bakke, a white man who contends that he was denied admission to the University of California Medical School at Davis because less qualified minority students were accepted under a special program.  
Administration officials said the government's position would be given added weight because the government brief in the case would be signed by Attorney General Griffin Bell. Such briefs usually are handled by the solicitor general.  
Some black leaders have compared the case to the Plessy vs. Ferguson decision of 1896, in which the Supreme Court legalized segregated transportation facilities, and the 1954 decision of Brown vs. the Board of Education of Topeka, Kan., in which the court outlawed "separate but equal" facilities.  
President Carter said at a press conference last month that he favored affirmative action in principle and indicated that he would defend the California minority admissions program, although, he commented, it might "contravene the concept of merit selection."

Suggestions Sought  
After that, Drew Days 3d, assistant attorney general for civil rights, asked the heads of civil rights agencies for suggestions on what arguments the Justice Department might make in the case.  
Eleanor Holmes Norton, chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, said she had urged intervention on the merits of the case and because of the far-reaching implications.  
Kenneth T. Tollett, director of the Institute for the Study of Educational Policy at Howard University, said that although he was pleased with the administration's decision, he was concerned that it had taken so long. He said there had seemed to be some debate over what position the administration would take.  
"I was extremely troubled by the delay, particularly since many of the people involved in the decision were blacks or were sympathetic to blacks," Mr. Tollett said in an interview. "At one point I wondered why, if they were the good guys, had they not moved on this issue."  
"This will be the most important decision by the Supreme Court since Brown. We feel it is important for the court to uphold the university," he added.  
If not, Mr. Tollett said, the impact will be felt in other civil rights areas such as housing and employment.  
Mrs. Norton disagreed with that contention. She said she felt that an adverse ruling "would not be the end of civil rights in this country."

## Ferry Service to Halt

GÖTEBORG, Sweden, Aug. 24 (Reuters)—The Swedish ferry between London and Göteborg and Southampton and Göteborg will end next week because of losses due to the fall in the value of the British pound, staff costs and increased competition, spokesmen for the owners said today.

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## The South African Bomb Scare

Something of enormous potential consequence—and equal delicacy—has been going on in the past several days concerning the South African government's nuclear intentions. It was an international bomb scare of the first order, and President Carter's carefully measured announcement Tuesday seemed to reflect both the initial relief and the continuing wariness that his administration feels about the outcome. South Africa, the President said, "has informed us that they do not have and do not intend to develop nuclear explosive devices for any purpose, either peaceful or as a weapon . . . that no nuclear explosive test will be taken in South Africa now or in the future." He added his appreciation of this "commitment" and made a point of noting, "We will, of course, continue to monitor the situation there very closely."

What has been going on is this: The U.S. government—in concert with the British, French, West Germans and Russians—has been putting terrific heat on the South African government because there was strong reason to suspect that the South Africans were in fact preparing a nuclear explosion for some time soon, an explosion of unimaginable political impact, whatever its actual nuclear tonnage. The French foreign minister, Louis de Guiringaud, whose harsh warning to the South Africans made news earlier in the week, led the open, public protest. The other countries, along with France, pushed very hard in private. The upshot has been the South African government's statement cited by Mr. Carter. Either they never were going to develop a nuclear explosive device or they are not going to do so now. Whichever is the case, it is welcome news—though hardly enough to warrant a relaxed return to other business.

There were two very positive, upbeat aspects to the drama that led to the South African assurances. One is that a group of nations which otherwise compete on a wide range of matters, including nuclear ones,

were able to get together and act forcefully and fast to indicate to a prospective new nuclear power what the consequences would be if it went ahead. Nothing like that, you will recall, occurred at the time of India's nuclear explosion in 1974. The other promising sign is that so-called peaceful nuclear explosions seem finally and appropriately to be losing their mystique. Mr. de Guiringaud had it just right. He declared that "no distinction could be made between an atomic explosion for pacific purposes and one for military nuclear experimentation." That is the case and the "peaceful explosion" dodge has since deserved the contempt in which it is increasingly widely held.

Why would South Africa want nuclear weapons? Presumably, if it did, for the same reason and symbolism reasons that many other non-nuclear nations with big troubles want them. The grim fact is that over the long haul South Africa could probably acquire nuclear independence: It has great supplies of uranium and could in time develop the technology to do with it as it pleased. For the present, however, the South Africans depend on other countries such as the United States and France to provide it enriched uranium fuel. That means we still have some leverage and some time to act.

Mr. Carter was right in taking the incident as cause to "renew our efforts to encourage South Africa to place all their nuclear power production capabilities under international safeguards and inspections" and to sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. But the case is bigger than the South African episode—blood-chilling as that has been. It illustrates, again, the urgency of trying to work out some international discipline in the field of nuclear-weapons and energy development. Partial and ad hoc as it was, the international effort of those who leaned on South Africa shows that it can be done.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### International Opinion

#### Lance Affair Won't Go Away

The first blemish has now appeared on the shining armor of moral rectitude which President Carter hoped would clothe his entire administration. It is still in the shape of a question mark but it remains stubbornly resistant to cleaning. The affair of Mr. Bert Lance, the director of the Office of Management and Budget, will not go away . . .

By any standards, Mr. Lance's bewildering array of loans and overdrafts must cause eyebrows to rise. His personal, professional and political affairs seem to have mingled on very intimate terms . . . Mr. Lance is an old personal friend and political supporter of Mr. Carter, and served under him when he was governor of Georgia. He is no stranger or newcomer about whom Mr. Carter could claim to have been misinformed or ill-informed. He is an associate of many years . . .

Washington since Watergate is a place of investigative zeal, and Mr. Carter's administration will have to be of almost superhuman perfection to survive this sort of scrutiny and emerge wholly unscathed.

—From the Times (London).

#### French Minister's Departure

'South African Prime Minister' John Vorster's largely French arsenal is the major weapon arrayed against black majority rule, one-man, one-vote, and all the other aspirations of the southern African peoples. So the Tanzanian students have a perfect right to protest against French arms sales to South Africa . . . after (last week's) illuminating incident at Dar es Salaam Airport, French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud abruptly returned to Paris . . .

In many ways this is rather sad. Tanzania could probably have taught Mr. de Guiringaud a good deal that he did not know. At the same time, of course, the French authorities have traditionally always been afraid of crowds . . . Mr. de Guiringaud may have been genuinely alarmed. In the end, though, leaving for Paris in a huff has several compensations. For one thing, you have reassured the majesty of France. For another, you get home sooner.

—From the Guardian (London).

#### The Panama Canal's Value

It has long been clear that the Panama Canal, while still useful to the U.S.A., is by no means vital. Today, only about 3 per cent of trade between the East and West coasts passes through it, compared to 50 per cent in 1940. World trade needs the canal even less. The biggest freighters and super-tankers cannot use it and the South American "diversion" is gradually becoming cheaper

than using the canal. The military balance sheet is more controversial, but most analyses are now negative, for the canal and its surrounding zone alike. Defense would be very difficult, for a well-placed rocket or even moderately successful guerrilla action could make the locks unusable. The Panama Canal question has become a mainly political one.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

#### Wars in Africa

In spite of their poverty and perhaps because of it, we see African countries busy acquiring weapons they can ill afford to prosecute silly wars against each other.

It would be easy to blame our friends and enemies who supply the weapons for us to fight each other. But the problem is not our friends and enemies. The problem is the African countries themselves who, in spite of their repeated avowals to African unity and liberation, allow themselves to be manipulated to serve the interests outside the continent . . .

Somalia and Ethiopia are at war for some piece of barren land. A few weeks ago, Libya and Egypt were at each other's throat for some equally ridiculous reason.

In the Sahara, the Moroccans and the Mauritians are fighting to take control of Western Sahara and share among themselves the remains of Spanish colonialism.

African countries should be so preoccupied with the liberation of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa as to have no time for petty squabbles against each other.

—From the Daily News (Dar es Salaam).

#### Talks in Southern Africa

This weekend will see yet another set of crucial talks on southern Africa, founded on the hope that it is still not too late for a negotiated settlement in Rhodesia . . . (British Foreign Secretary) Dr. David Owen has elaborated proposals which are still secret, but the fundamental premise is that the constitution should be based on one man one vote and that Mr. (Premier) Ian Smith and the present white minority regime should give way to a neutral interim administration.

The difficulty with these proposals is that they are very unlikely to form the basis for a negotiation between the Smith regime and the various black nationalist groups. The implication of a neutral interim administration is that the whites give up sole control of the police and the army. Yet it is perfectly clear that this is a concession which Mr. Smith is not prepared to offer, even after an election in which he has to appear tough in order to appease his extreme right wing.

—From the Financial Times (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

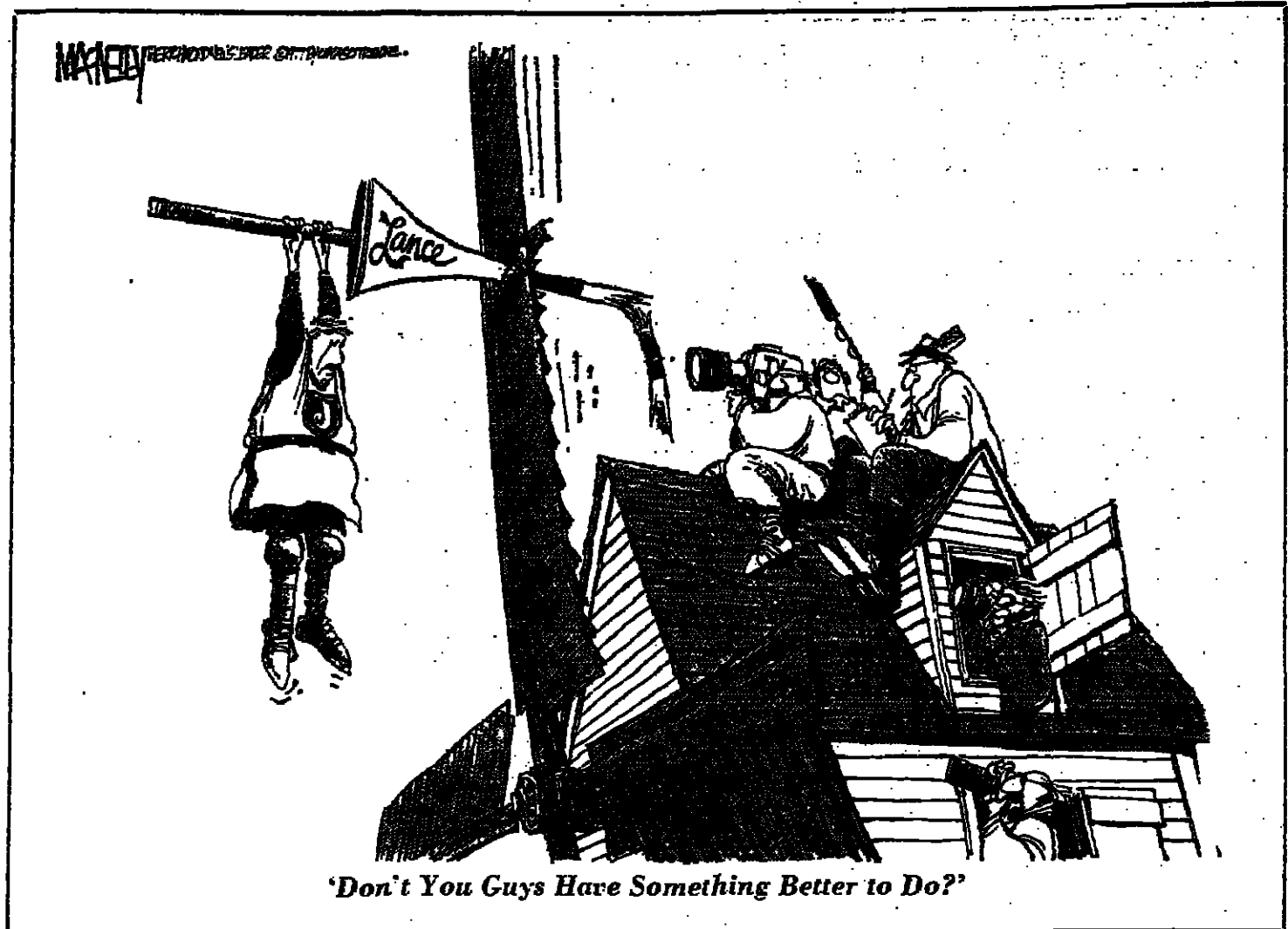
August 25, 1902

NEW YORK—The growth of the drinking habit among women is one of the most discouraging signs of the times. The reason why it is so largely on the increase is not difficult to find. The rush and worry of modern life, the unnatural conditions under which the women in society—as with a capital S—must live are, it is easy to understand, mainly responsible for this regrettable situation.

#### Fifty Years Ago

August 25, 1927

BOSTON—Plans of the defense committee to continue the protest of the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti by taking the bodies for a tour of the United States in special caskets were changed today and it is announced the bodies will be cremated following the public memorial services and the funeral procession on Sunday. The ashes of Vanzetti will go to Italy. The remains of Sacco will rest in the United States.



## Nobel Prize: An Idea Whose Time Has Passed?

By Daniel S. Greenberg

WASHINGTON—Should the Nobel Prize be abolished? Let's think about it.

The presumed merit of the most revered honor for intellectual achievement is that by recognizing and rewarding excellence—currently at the rate of \$162,320 per prize, from Alfred Nobel's legacy—excellence is encouraged. There's obviously something to that, since the prospect of glory and wealth do tend to concentrate the mind.

But there's another side to the Nobel sweepstakes that raises serious questions about the 77-year-old institution. Shouts are heard about this in the literary community, where the annual award is often greeted by rancor, disbelief and "never-heard-of-him" comments. The Peace Prize is usually too loaded with politics to command reverence (Henry Kissinger and North Vietnam's Le Duc Tho in 1973). And the prize in economics, first given in 1969, is too new to be evaluated. However, it is already drawing grumbles as the awards committee delicately works its way through contending schools of theory, with an eye on Nobel's nonposthumous rule.

#### Mischief

It is in the scientific fields, however, that the mischief is greatest, and for the ironic reason that in science the Nobel halo glows powerfully in and out of the scientific community. That medal-minded enterprise takes recognition by peers very seriously, while the public, generally uncomprehending of the scientific work that led to the prize, stands in awe of each new properly certified genius. But even a lot of scientists have doubts about the value and effects of the prizes. Though they usually only whisper their concerns, they sometimes go public, as did the British journal Nature a couple of years ago, when it editorially looked askance at the Nobel prizes and inquired, "Isn't it time they were abolished?"

One trouble with the Nobel prize is that they confer an invidious prestige on the few fields of basic research for which they are awarded: physics, chemistry and medicine or physiology—leaving out all the rest of the big world of science. There is no Nobel Prize for mathematics or psychology or any of the other social sciences, apart from economics. Being granted exclusively for basic research, the prizes exclude engineering and most of the medical sciences. The developers of polio vaccine have never received Nobel recognition because their work is considered to be a case of medical engineering that drew upon a Nobel-honored breakthrough in tissue-culture techniques for its success. Newer fields, such as energy, environment and oceanography, do not come into the Nobel purview, nor do important but less fashionable fields such as zoology and botany.

#### Pecking Order

An effect of the Nobel system is to contribute to a scientific pecking order that distorts the values of the scientific community, particularly in regard to its linkage to societal needs. Nobelists and, by extension, their fields of research, constitute an elite, which does not go unnoted by bright graduate students who are planning their careers or, usually,

by government bureaucrats who are handing out money for research.

Another difficulty is that the prizes almost invariably spawn a great deal of bitterness and cynicism. Though the various Swedish institutions that select the recipients go about their task with great diligence, it is often impossible to pinpoint the origin of a particular scientific finding. Perhaps it was some years ago, but most research today is not only conducted by teams, but is

also intellectually nourished by similar research at other institutions. The Nobel Prize honors the ball carrier while ignoring the indispensable role of the team.

Perhaps the kindest thing to be said about the Nobel Prize is that it is unique in its power for instantly creating personages whose pronouncements on any subject—scientific or otherwise—command worldwide attention. Many Nobelists, apart from a few idiot savants who chanced on

gold, are extraordinarily bright and humane, and their automatic access to the public on issues of concern—arms control prominent among them—is a bit of a plus. In this regard, Nobelists constitute a sort of international House of Lords, holding lifetime appointments to pontificate freely. For this purpose, the awards may have some value. But otherwise, our Swedish friends could do science and society a service by doing away with this curious institution.

## Carter, Panama and China

By James Reston

NEW YORK—It is clear from President Carter's latest press conference that he still doesn't get the point of so many people who wish him well but still criticize some of his recent actions. The emerging issue is not about his motives or his ethics, which are not in dispute, but about his judgment—specifically about his handling of the Panama case, and more importantly, about his tactics and timing in dealing with the Soviet Union, China, Israel, Panama and Cuba.

Lance is important only as a symbol, but since Jimmy Carter rose to the White House on symbols of the new or old morality, it is a little awkward for him to argue now that Lance did nothing illegal or unethical according to the rules of bankers at that time. Maybe, Carter suggested, the system of banking should be examined and corrected, but this is quite a switch. "The way to stop financial joy-riding," said Woodrow Wilson, "is to arrest the chauffeur and not the automobile." And Franklin Roosevelt, who was no Sunday school teacher, insisted on driving the money changers from the temple (Matthew 21:12) instead of putting them in.

#### His Judgment

So there is a question now about Carter's judgment in regard to his friends. He did not submit Bert Lance or Judge Johnson, his new and admirable choice as FBI chief, to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Internal Revenue Service checks other Cabinet members had to pass. He gives Andrew Young a freedom, even a hunting license, he would give to no other U.S. ambassador.

This is no indictment of Lance, Johnson or Young, but this process is beginning to raise questions, which the President himself resents, as to whether he is so sure of his own integrity, and

the integrity of his friends, that he can apply a double standard. His judgment on other matters is more serious. He has dramatized the human rights question with the Soviet Union, which is fair enough, but ignored it in the Philippines, Panama and South Korea, where U.S. strategic interests are involved. And in the process, he has confused our major allies in Japan and Europe.

There is something very pragmatic in all this—what George Bernard Shaw called realism—"the binding of our hymn book"—but Carter could be getting into trouble, because he is doing the one thing he promised he wouldn't do—letting his politics get in the way of his principles. The President is opposed to the use of military force to achieve political objectives, but is trying to restore diplomatic relations with Castro, who is using military force in Africa to install Communist regimes in that continent against the interests of the United States.

He has proposed a peace settlement in the Middle East that is opposed by both the Israelis and the Arabs, and he has sent Secretary of State Vance to Peking precisely at the point when even his own aides in the Cabinet agree there is no chance of agreement on the main problem of Taiwan.

#### Why China?

The new government of China and the new government of the United States obviously have a lot of common problems to discuss, beginning with the future of Taiwan, but why the Carter administration agreed to take up the Taiwan question in Peking just when it is starting a critical battle over the future of the Panama Canal is not quite clear.

The two subjects may seem far apart, but not in the United States Senate. For the senators

who oppose "giving up" the canal also oppose "getting out" of Taiwan, and even raising the Taiwan question at this time risks adding to the opposition to the canal treaty.

For example, the President can be grateful that the opposition to his compromise Panama treaty is now being led by Sen. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina and Sen. Jesse Helms of North Carolina. With these two jingoistic shouters leading the charge against him, no matter what the popularity polls say, Carter can hardly lose the Panama treaty in the end.

But Taiwan is something else. The senators who are against the Panama treaty may also be against ending the U.S. security treaty with Taiwan, but it doesn't work the other way. For example, Sen. Barry Goldwater is going along with the Panama treaty, but would stump the country to preserve the Taiwan treaty, and he would undoubtedly carry the votes of quite a few senators with him, probably including Howard Baker of Tennessee, the Republican leader in the Senate.

The issues being raised here are not of the Carter administration's policies but of its timing, tactics, and political judgment. It has committed itself on Panama and faces an urgent test of its authority both at home and abroad on this issue.

But there was nothing urgent about U.S.-China relations that required Vance's trip to Peking at this particular time. He knew long ago that China's condition for "normalization" of diplomatic relations with Washington—breaking the security treaty with Taiwan and withdrawing U.S. troops from that island, now only 1,400—were unacceptable to the Congress and a threat to the Panama treaty.

In short, it raises again the question of judgment. It was the wrong mission, on the wrong subject at the wrong time, and everybody in Washington knew it. In fact the White House and the State Department warned all reporters ahead of time not to expect any progress, but they went ahead with the Vance mission anyway.

And the paradox of all this is that the Carter administration's policies and objectives with Moscow, Peking, Jerusalem, Panama and Havana may be right, but its tactics, as with Bert Lance, are very odd.

### Letters

#### Africa's Conscience

That was an historic picture on Page 1 (EET, Aug. 5) showing "Africa's conscience" (President Nyerere of Tanzania) together with "America's conscience" (President Carter of the United States).

I wonder what Mr. Carter thought of asking his African counterpart about the tens of thousands of Tanzanians who were driven away from their homes and their villages burned to compel them to take part in the Ujamaa (collective farm) scheme?

Or about the racial and political murders and jailings on Zanzibar? Or about the dispossession of a few years back of all foreign coffee planters in Tanzania—individuals and companies—and the fact that the individuals were forced to leave the country with what they could carry and that their "compensation" allocated out of funds provided by the British government, was paid into blocked accounts in Tanzania, so that they could neither transfer it out nor return to the country to spend it?

Or don't these little things fall

under the heading of "human rights"? Africa's "conscience" is a guilty conscience. America's "conscience" risks going the same way if the present double standards on human rights in Africa are not dropped.

A. D. SIMONS,  
Pansy, Switzerland.

#### Charity at Home

Re "Bad U.S. Debts on School Loans Top \$400 Million" (EET, Aug. 18), one wonders if the General Accounting Office will pursue with a vengeance the collection of bad debts the U.S. government has run up in supporting many of its allies?

Interesting, isn't it, that charity in the United States does not, and never has, start at home?

J. M. B. CRAWFORD,  
London.

#### Making It

Kissinger is doing it again. Everybody I know in their early 50s is trying to lose weight and write a book and Henry is making it.

ANDRÉE BOCCA,  
La Colle-sur-Loup, France.

## Taiwan: The Race To Betray

By William Buckley

NEW YORK—It is instructive to contrast the symbolic meaning to the United States of our positions in Panama and Taiwan. It is being suggested that we chart a course giving sovereignty over the Canal. Opponents of this course cite as among the reasons for not doing so the symbol of prestige to the United States. The quick answer to that is that the loss in prestige of the sort that marks a nation with little red pins set about the globe—there, there, and there the American flag is flying.

There is another kind of prestige that lares to great credit that transcends market demonstrations of prestige, change for fundamental proved situations. A great try looks first after its own city, and then seeks to obliterate ambitions of other people in Panama's case, the reaction of their country.

In Taiwan, our presence has a symbolic meaning, as our treaty survives, we advised the world that we are prepared to defend the Communist superpower are not prepared to a them by turning over men man beings for them to use.

Now Sen. Kennedy and Sen. Scott were not put away. Sen. Kennedy was a fully vague about the full Taiwan. He was concrete points: We should terminate defense treaty, and we should try to exact from Chih pledge that it would reinforce in seizing Taiwan. He became vague was or then would protect Taiwan, the colossus on the map. Well . . . such things as an American presence in the Pacific American presence in the Pacific to judge from events since is there for the purpose of anteing that America will act in the Pacific, for economic trade with Taiwan sort of thing. What we gain from our withdrawal Taiwan? Once again, the tortors and their support vague. What we stand to a capitulation to the mainland China. Why is gain?

#### Two Points

Two points need to be cleared, one symbolic, the ethical. The symbolic point—the termination of the would mark a change in American foreign policy. We into the treaty 15 years cause we were prepared to a statement, namely: it would defend Taiwan in the of aggression initiated from mainland. To terminate treaty is to retreat from commitment. That pun simple is what it means.

Now to retreat from commitment because it is no necessary is one thing—has changed in the late Chinese-Taiwan relations retreat from a commitment exchange for an enhance treaty is another thing—b is not in prospect. To simply to flatter the mal vellety is abject. The tion of the Taiwan treaty so be interpreted thru Asia, and quite correctly.

But to deal with the co. We know because Mr. El has told us so that as a matter of fact, the Taiwan tion has received the priority in all dealings b the United States and since the Shanghai Ma: There isn't great pressure the mainlanders to bring American evacuation. By ending Taiwan, however, the sure is bound to increase.

With the American removed, psychological pr are generated to launch a dentist campaign against I. The hawk in China would insist that there is nothing to combat than the Taiwan military and that it is hating for a Great Power not ert itself to accomplish the fication of its own country.

Note down the following candidates for the worst i ing of the year. It is the cing sentence from the New Times editorial supporting nedy. Our failure to get Taiwan "would increase it that the present pragmat, cessors to Mao Tse-tung, Chou En-lai may decide their American connection dependable and therefore taking political re maintain." We are to pr China that we are dependa being undependable.

Chairman  
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William E. Holden

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سید، احمد



## Trial in Zurich

# Italy to Free German Radical Id on Terrorism Charges

By Paul Hofmann

ZE, Aug. 24 (NYT).—A 38-year-old radical woman is internationally known. She is accused of complicity in bombings, arson and arms smuggling. The reasons many Italians in diverse political camps sympathize with Mrs. Krause are complex.

Krause's release was approved by Justice Minister Paolo Cicciocioppo, who ordered her to be released from the municipal area of the Associated Press.

She has not yet been tried, however, but she may or may not be in the past, the decision of a Naples court today to free Mrs. Krause was generally seen as a nation that is deeply involved in a current wave of

ideologically motivated violence. The 38-year-old German woman is quite popular. She is accused of complicity in bombings, arson and arms smuggling. The reasons many Italians in diverse political camps sympathize with Mrs. Krause are complex.

There is, above all, a human rights issue. Mrs. Krause, who looks both frail and intense, charges that Swiss prison authorities almost broke her health and personality by "isolation torture." For more than two years she and her lawyers said Mrs. Krause was held in a penal institution near Zurich in complete segregation.

Protests against "isolation torture" have become increasingly frequent in European radical movements. At present, about 40 West German anarchists in West German penitentiaries are on a hunger strike to denounce prison conditions, especially alleged isolation.

In Italy, a group including far-left politicians and many women, started lobbying earlier this year to obtain an improvement of Mrs. Krause's situation. A legal device was found to help Mrs. Krause, who is an Italian citizen through a former marriage. And the government requested and eventually obtained Mrs. Krause's extradition by Switzerland.

The Swiss authorities handed her over to Italy on Aug. 15 on the condition that she be returned to Zurich when her trial comes up, reportedly next month. Mrs. Krause will have to face charges arising from her alleged participation in attacks on the Spanish Embassy in Bern and the Zurich branch of Mann-Whitney Hanover Trust Corp. in 1974.

Italy based its extradition request on charges during her trial in Zurich that she took part in a bombing of an electronic plant near Milan almost three years ago.

Mrs. Krause was turned over to Italy by the Swiss authorities on the same day that Nazi war criminal Herbert Kappler died from a closely guarded hospital room here.

## W. Germans Deny Involvement in Kappler's Escape

BONN, Aug. 24 (UPI).—West Germany, concerned by foreign criticism, said yesterday that it had nothing to do with the escape from Italy of Herbert Kappler, the former Nazi police chief in Rome.

The government, breaking a week's silence, said that it had learned of the escape only after Kappler was smuggled out of a Rome prison hospital in a wardrobe trunk by his wife.

Neither the federal government nor any of its agencies were involved in the preparation or carrying out of Kappler's flight, a statement said.

The statement, issued by spokesman Armin Gruenewald, expressed "respect" for the 335 Italian civilians killed in 1944 by Kappler and "sympathy" for their survivors.

It promised to examine the Italian request for Kappler's extradition, but it stressed that this would be done according to German law. Mr. Gruenewald said last week that the Basic Law, the nation's Constitution, bars the extradition of Germans to foreign nations.

## Israel Arrests Police Suspected of Thefts

TEL AVIV, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—Fourteen policemen were arrested here today on suspicion of large-scale thefts while on duty, a police spokesman said.

He said a special police team, set up to investigate the incidents, expects to make further arrests. The policemen are suspected of stealing property worth thousands of Israeli pounds after arriving at the scene of a crime.

## Off Atlantic Coast of Brittany

# French Save an Island From Tanker's Oil

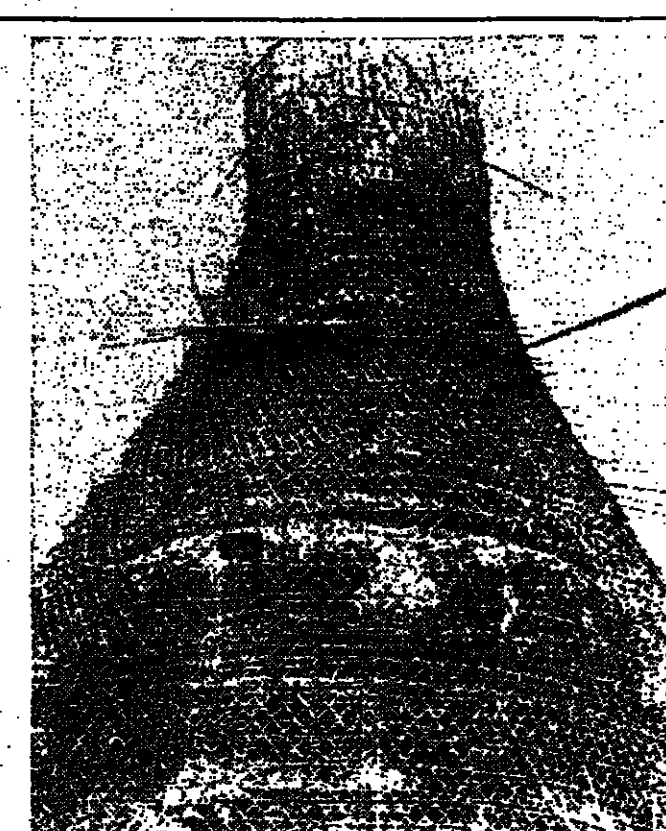
IS, Aug. 24 (AP).—A six-day struggle to save Sein Island, a holiday island off France's Atlantic coast, from the oil of a tanker ended this week with a French success.

Over the effort cost almost 100 lives and a soldier and two sea divers were killed. But lobster beds and beaches at the choice vacation spot Brittany were preserved.

French government pumps water into the wreckage of East German oil tanker 300 miles off the coast, forcing the tanker to sink. There was left of the tanker a floating oil rig. French is said it was the first monumental rescue operation of its kind.

The pumping went on, we saw of pollution disappear by little. Alain Le Roi, of Sein Island, said, "We lobsters to the tourists all without problems."

Lobsters turned up black. Lob-



RESTORATION—Scaffolding surrounds the Shwezigon pagoda in Pagan, Burma, as workmen work to repair damage to the monument caused by the 1975 earthquake. Some 90 per cent of the hundreds of pagodas and monuments at Pagan were damaged.

## Naum Gabo, Sculptor, Dies

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 24 (AP).—Naum Gabo, 87, a Russian-born pioneer of the constructivist school of sculpture, died of cancer yesterday at the Waterbury Hospital.

One of the first in the constructivist school, in which sculptors build objects rather than carve them out of stone, Mr. Gabo's abstract work in metal, plastic, resin and other materials can be seen in leading galleries and private collections throughout the world.

He was perhaps best known for works in colorless, transparent plastic in delicately engineered abstract shapes.

Mr. Gabo was born in Briansk, Russia, in 1890, the younger brother of the sculptor Antoine Pevsner.

Married in 1936, he left the Soviet Union in 1922, spent the next 13 years in Berlin and Paris, and then lived in Britain from 1928 to 1946. In 1936, he married Miriam Moss. They had one daughter, Nina, who lives in London.

He was a close friend of British artists Ben Nicholson and Barbara Hepworth and received an honorary knighthood from Queen Elizabeth in 1971 in recognition of his achievements.

In 1933 he became a naturalized U.S. citizen and settled in Middlebury, Conn.

A major exhibition of Mr. Gabo's work was held at the Tate Gallery in London from November, 1976, to January, 1977, after which he donated seven sculptures, 41 models for sculptures and 17 drawings to the Tate.

He had his first U.S. exhibition in Chicago in 1926, and is represented in the major European museums, the Museum of Modern Art in New York City, and other leading museums.

An 80-foot sculpture of his was unveiled in Rotterdam in 1977, and a revolving fountain he first designed in the 1920s was constructed and unveiled in front of London's St. Thomas's Hospital last year.

Alex Segal

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 24.—Alex Segal, 62, the stage, television and film director, has died of cancer at Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, the Los Angeles Times reported.

During his more than 30 years as a director, Mr. Segal, who was chairman of the Drama Department at the University of Southern California from 1970 until this year, won numerous awards including two Peabody Awards for his television direction of the Actors Studio in 1949 and Celine Theater in 1952; two Emmy Awards for the Celine Theater in 1952 and the U.S. Steel Hour in 1954; and two Directors Guild of America Awards for "The Diary of Anne Frank" and "Death of a Salesman."

Mr. Segal's Broadway credits included "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest," "Compulsion,"

# U.S. Ending Drive Against Rich Tax Evaders

By Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The government is quietly closing Project Haven, its embattled multimillion-dollar enforcement effort against tax cheaters who use secret Caribbean bank accounts. It was learned yesterday.

Once a much-heralded campaign to prosecute well-to-do tax evaders, Project Haven was dealt a near-fatal blow in April by a federal judge who ruled that the Internal Revenue Service illegally obtained evidence from the pilfered briefcase of a Bahamian banker.

Confidential IRS documents obtained yesterday by the Los Angeles Times showed that "all open Haven cases in group 902, with the exception of those previously submitted for prosecution, are to be withdrawn from."

Sources said that the directive means that IRS special agents will abandon work on dozens of pending cases where no indictments have yet been obtained.

12 Indicted

Group 902 is the IRS command group, based in Miami, which has worked with Justice Department prosecutors and a special federal grand jury in the last two years. A series of 12 indictments were returned against taxpayers across the country.

The chief obstacle in Project Haven, which has been stalled for months, was U.S. District Court Judge John Menos's decision that tax fraud evidence against Cleveland businessman Jack Payner was improperly obtained from a locked briefcase by an IRS informant, Judge Menos ruled that this evidence

was tainted and could not be used for prosecution.

Dozens of other cases are believed to be in the same category. After discussing IRS agents' withdrawal from Project Haven cases, the minutes of group 902's meeting of July 22 in Miami said:

"Mr. Carr Ferguson, assistant attorney general (for the tax division), will provide a letter to IRS specifying 'taint' as a basis for withdrawing. Agents should begin putting together their withdrawal reports pending the receipt of this letter."

Closed to Intelligence

The minutes also said that "with the approval of the Department of Justice, these cases should be closed to intelligence."

## Financial Times Strike Is Halted

LONDON, Aug. 24 (AP).—The Financial Times resumed publication today after losing 16 issues in a dispute with its printers.

The independent daily said that the dispute has not been resolved. The row started when management discovered that some printers, by an arrangement with a foreman who since had died, were taking paid nights off in addition to their normal time off.

The printers refused to work when management said that it would not pay men who took extra time off. The newspaper said that it has promised not to obstruct the arrangement while negotiations continue with the help of an independent arbitrator.

[the IRS intelligence division] by the end of August."

The IRS report said that the special federal grand jury in Miami that was impaneled in January of last year "has been extended for six months for the purpose of completing open case inquiries in Project Haven."

But the report added that "the extent to which IRS can utilize the grand jury in the future has not been resolved."

Discussing the possibility of new assignments as Project Haven winds down, the report said: "Group 902 agents should expect some type of manpower reassignment in the near future."

While the huge Haven project, which has involved almost 70 IRS agents, is being phased out, a source familiar with the probe cautioned yesterday that the government's interest in foreign bank fraud would not be abandoned.

Other Banks, Too

This official said that the Justice Department wanted to scrutinize other Caribbean-area banks besides Castle Bank & Trust Co. of Nassau, the central focus of Project Haven. However, these efforts would not approach the size of Project Haven, the source said.

IRS sources contended that the Justice Department also has mismanaged the probe. Justice Department attorneys have failed to anticipate legal problems, have gotten bogged down in answering voluminous Freedom of Information Act requests from Project Haven defendants and have established a poor record-keeping system, these sources said.

For his part, IRS informant Norman Casper has claimed that his tactics were necessary when

he removed lists of secret bank customers from the locked briefcase.

Some indictments have had nothing to do with the tainted briefcase, including charges against tax attorneys Burton Kanter of Chicago and Harry Margolis of Saratoga, Calif. The IRS said that it suspects both men counseled wealthy clients on how to evade taxes through the use of foreign bank accounts.

On Trial

Mr. Margolis is on trial. Mr. Kanter is due to be tried this fall. Both have claimed their activities were proper.

Meanwhile, U.S. tax-evasion schemes using Caribbean banks continue to drain hundreds of millions of dollars annually from the U.S. Treasury, according to congressional investigators.

A House government operations subcommittee headed by Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, D-N.Y., said in a report earlier this year that the misuse of foreign bank accounts "is more prevalent today than ever."

Large-scale narcotics trafficking generates more than \$1 billion annually in profits, the report said, much of it funneled into secret foreign accounts to escape detection and taxation.

Los Angeles Times

## Pinball Record Claimed

SARNIA, Ontario, Canada, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—Eamon Kneenaw, 39, claimed a pinball-playing endurance record last week when he completed 138 hours before collapsing with exhaustion. He said he had beaten the record of 136 hours set by two Australians.

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## Conservative Switzerland's Woman Leader

By Margaret Studer

**ZURICH (IHT)**—Elisabeth Blumsky was 49 before Swiss men gave her the right to vote. Now, six years later, she is the holder of Switzerland's highest office, National Council president.

She represents Schwyz, a little town filled with baroque churches, petrician houses and surrounded by lakes and mountains, in parliament. Schwyz is the center of historic Switzerland. In the 13th century, Schwyz, of which Switzerland carries the name and flag, led the liberation fight against the Hapsburgs and established the Alpine republic. Mrs. Blumsky reflects this tradition of independence.

Through the frustrating years leading to 1971, when women were given the right to vote on the federal level, Mrs. Blumsky was one of a minority of women who worked actively for female suffrage. As president of one of Switzerland's most powerful women's organizations, the Federal Catholic Women's Association, she gained a reputation as a fighter for social reform, and, in 1971, when women could at last run for national election, Mrs. Blumsky, representing the Catholic People's Christian party, came in with an overwhelming majority.



Elisabeth Blumsky

In parliament, Mrs. Blumsky has sat on committees which will change the patriarchal picture that Switzerland now presents. Today, the Swiss men are the undisputed legal heads of their families. They control their wives' assets and income, determine where they live and have the final say over the children. A wife must have her husband's permission to work outside the house. If he says no, her only recourse is to the courts. A new family law, of which Mrs. Blumsky is one of the formulators, will sweep away such practices and establish husband and wife as equal before the law.

When the National Council president before Mrs. Blumsky suddenly resigned last May, someone from her party had to replace him. Although it is generally known that some of her party's men wanted this position to remain a male bastion, Mrs. Blumsky's qualifications as a politician and lawyer, origin (Schwyz had not had the honor for decades) and even sex (certain men thought she might bring women's votes at the next election) pushed her to the top. What does a National Council president do? She presides over the meetings of the lower house, which gives her considerable organizational influence, and over the joint session of both houses which elects the seven members of the governing Council.

A winding path leads up through an attractively overgrown garden to the solid Blumsky villa on the outskirts of Schwyz, Switzerland's first citizen, who has no household help nor secretary, is pressed for time; but she does not show it.

"My children are old enough to cook and look after themselves. I shop and see that the household runs," explains Mrs. Blumsky, a widow with a daughter, 24, and two sons, 23 and 19.

"The letters stack up in my office, but I could not afford a secretary on the tiny amount a Swiss politician is paid. However, we are provided with 12 secretaries in Bern between 244 parliamentarians."

Most of her legal life has been spent advising women on marital problems. This experience has determined her philosophy, a philosophy which is so liberal on 90 per cent of social issues that it has earned her a reputation for being radically left in the conservative, farmer-oriented canton of Schwyz.

Mrs. Blumsky's conservative 10 per cent finds expression through the abortion issue. She is firmly opposed to a liberalization of abortion law. (Next month the Swiss people will vote in a referendum which will decide if abortion within the first three months of pregnancy can be legalized. It has little chance of success because of the adamant opposition of the Catholic cantons.)

"I believe that all social help should be given to the mother, but I do not believe that the human fetus should be legally unprotected in the first three months," Mrs. Blumsky said.

Abortion is not a question of women's rights to Mrs. Blumsky. It is a question of protecting the powerless unborn.

Establishing equality of men and women in Switzerland is Mrs. Blumsky's main feminist goal. Changing family law, now that Switzerland accepts female suffrage except for a few communities, is her object.

"Marriage must become a partnership in which the wife retains control over her affairs and all matters are decided by both parties equally," she said.

**Question of Choice**

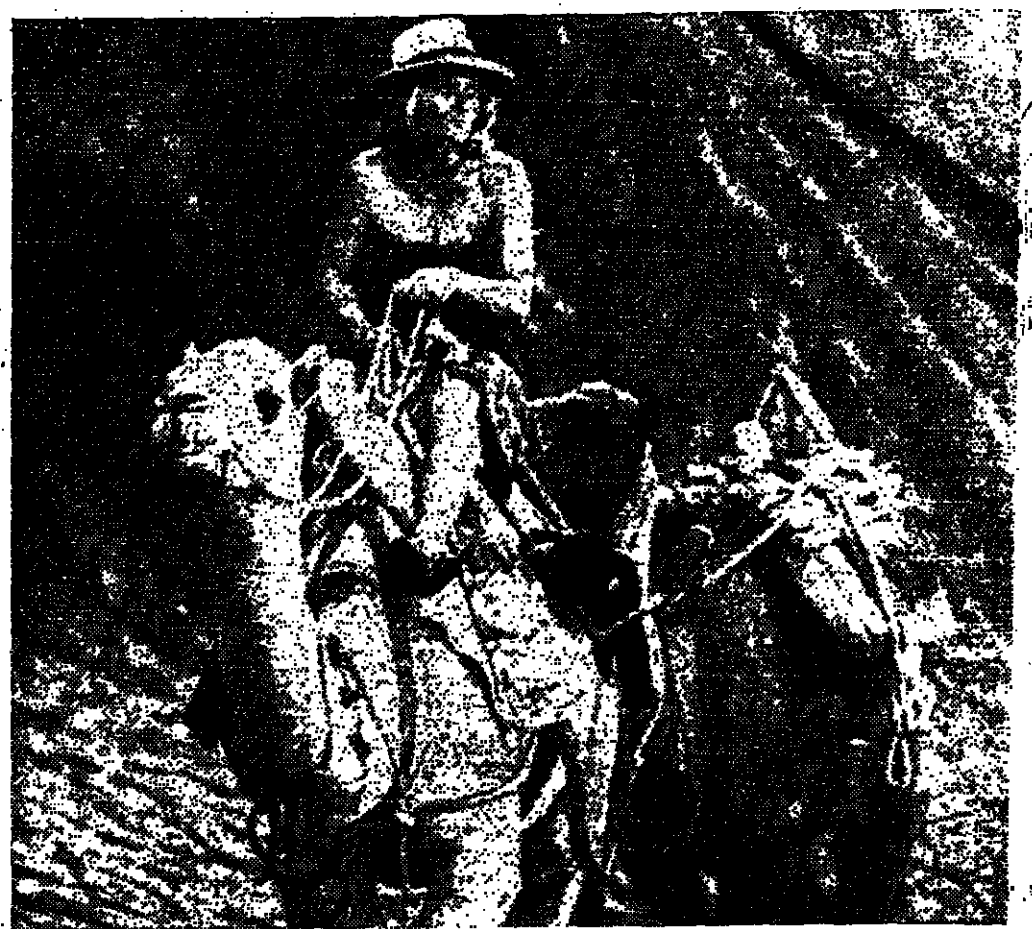
"If a couple decides that the wife should work outside the house and the man at home, that is fine. If they decide to use the wife's name, then that should be possible. It is a question of freedom of choice."

Will equality of rights and responsibilities, as proposed by the Committee on Family Law, be approved? First, it must survive two houses of parliament. But then, if opponents can collect enough signatures to force a referendum, it must go before the people.

"We are hoping that it will not reach the referendum stage," she said. "But then marriage law is something which hits so many people personally, we shall have to be lucky."

"The argument used against us is that the proposed law could weaken the family structure. I believe that it will be strengthened."

Political change in Switzerland is slow. The Swiss are a tradition-minded people, suspicious of anything new. In such a society, it is feminists such as the glamorous, yet charming, doctor of law, Elisabeth Blumsky, who bring about social revolution.



CAMEL LADY—Robyn Davidson, 28, is near end of 1,200-mile trek across central Australia's Gibson Desert. She left Alice Springs in early April with four camels.

### DINING

## A Survival Guide for Moscow Visitors

By Naomi Barry

**PARIS (IHT)**—An interesting survival guide recently appeared entitled "The Moscow Gourmet," full of behavior do's and don'ts as well as descriptions of nourishment stations in the capital of the Soviet Union. The authors say that it is the first guide to Moscow's restaurants ever published.

Lynn and Wesley Fisher, teachers at Columbia University who spent two years in Russia, advise the visitor on etiquette, ordering and coping with "The Great Wait and How to Baise a Skandal."

"One trick to avoid waiting too long is to remain the waiter of each successive course as you wait the one before it. Thus, when you come to the dessert ask for the coffee and when he brings the coffee ask for the bill." Otherwise he will assume you are looking forward to sitting out the evening in the restaurant.

"If things get so bad and you are so aggravated that it is necessary to raise a skandal, you have two choices. You can be rude, uncultured, scream and yell, call the waiter a bad name." Or you can behave like many a member of the Moscow intelligentsia, and approach the waiter or administrator quietly. "Ask him to please be so kind as to hurry up with the soup or whatever, explain that your grandmother is dying, which will remind the waiter that you, too, are a human being. Screaming at the waiter is guaranteed to produce similar behavior from him but is not guaranteed to produce your soup."

**Reservations**

The Fishers warn that "making a reservation by phone is for all practical purposes impossible even if you speak Russian. Aside from the fact that many of them do not answer their telephones, Moscow's restaurants usually accept reservations only in person, unless you are a diplomat." The best way to reserve is to go in the morning when the place opens and nail down your table with an advance payment on your bill. If the personal contact is good, the skandal may even be on the table when you arrive.

Once you sit down you can quietly establish who you are by borrowing a gimmick used by smart Muscovites who put a pack of American cigarettes conspicuously on the table. The implication is that the waiter may pick up the pack if he does a good job.

"Tipping beforehand is definitely not done," say the Fishers, adding that although tipping is officially frowned upon, it is everywhere. Tipping is a necessary part of the reasons service has been getting better in recent years is that waiters now expect a tip proportional to the quality of service they give. Because there are no set rules, the Fishers suggest 7 or 8 per cent as a good going rate.

The two American arbiters of taste give a good-to-excellent rating on the food and an excellent rating on the ambience of the Adriatic, 19/3 Ulitsa Ryleeva. "Recognized as one of the most sophisticated cafes in Moscow," it was opened in 1970 and decorated with the help of Yugoslav artists. Despite separate booths, it is less than private because of "the practice even here of seating strangers at the same table. Portions are quite expensive for their miniature size. As one waitress put it, 'Everything here is small but the prices.'"

The Fishers class the Praga, "Marriage must become a partnership in which the wife retains control over her affairs and all matters are decided by both parties equally," she said.

**Eleonora Helne-Jundel and Killi di Pauli**, Dorian Gallery, 7 Portchester Place, Marble Arch, London W2, to Aug. 31.

Eleonora Helne-Jundel, a German artist whose long stay in West Africa has much affected the colors she uses, might be termed an abstract realist, which is to say that though her paintings are in origin abstract, they are given the appearance of reality by the suggestion of a tree form here, a bird's beak or a clump of feathers there. The overall effect is of an enchanted and ever-changing world, the ambience of Ovid's "Metamorphosis." Killi di Pauli, a Tyrolean artist who has long lived in England, used to be a pure fantasist. In these new works, he turns his extraordinary talent for painting the effects of light to a series of dialogues between sea and sky. Though of apparent simplicity, these are works of great quality and depth. He shows also a number of landscapes collected from orthodox by acute lighting.

**Pandora's Children**, Airwin Gallery, 9-11 Grafton Street, London W1, to Sept. 8.

Pandora was the first woman of Greek legend, credited to tempt Prometheus into marriage by presenting him a basket given her by Zeus. Prometheus, suspecting a trap, rejected both Pandora and Zeus's gift. His foolish brother Epithemides wedded the woman, opened the box and let loose upon the world all the evils and miseries which beset the human race. This theme exhibition, the first London one-man show of sculptor John McGill, consists of some monsters such as the harpy, some of the gods and humans affected by Pandora's nuptials, some other sacred containers, with some of the pieces exemplifying more than one of the themes—for example the face of Narcissus facing us from the bowl of a ritual dish. This is a thoughtful exhibition and exciting debut for a new and considerable talent.

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With: Michel Bouquet, Suzanne Flon, Lucienne Michel, Philippe Noiret, François Périer, Romy Varde.

EVERY NIGHT 9:30 & 10:15 p.m.

Quai Montebello. Entrance: F. 12, or on the "Bateau Mouche", Pont de l'Alma. Boat Trip and Spectacle. Leaves: 10 p.m. Price: F. 20.

2 Arbat Square, as "one of the most civilized of Moscow's restaurants." With a capacity exceeding 1,500, intimacy has been established through the subdivisions of the dining areas. Despite the name, "the cuisine is definitely not Czech." The borscht "is full-bodied and not greasy. Both it and the accompanying *patushki* (cheese pastries) are served piping hot. The Kiev cutlets are rich and buttery and the *tort Praga*, a chocolate cream cake, has become as much a part of Moscow as *Sacher torte* is of Vienna."

The National, a second-floor restaurant with a view over the Kremlin, in the Hotel National on Ulitsa Gorkogo, is the "only restaurant in Moscow where champagnes and white wines

always come in an ice-bucket." In an atmosphere of turn-of-the-century elegance, you can sample salmon, sturgeon and herring to be downed with fiery vodka and eat such classic specialties as beef *Stroganoff* and shashlik.

The Aragvi, 1 Ulitsa Gorkogo, has claimed down since its Stalin heyday when customers admired the Cossacks with daggers in their teeth and threw rubles at the dancing girls. However, it is still a favorite with locals and visiting Georgians and "proud indeed is the young man who can claim he got his date into this restaurant on a Saturday night."

It is surpassed these days, according to the Fishers, by the 31st-floor Top of the Rossia, 6 Ulitsa Razina, which "always has

available excellent fresh M caviar," and the Arkhang 30 kilometers out of town birch forest. At the late specialties are game from Russian forests; hors d'oeuvres of cold beef, dried beef, with pickles and plums' meatballs; hunters' pot roasts; delicately flavored meat potato soup served in a fol pot."

The book is fun to read and the advice is sound.

"The Moscow Gourmet—A to Z Dining in the Capital U.S.S.R.," 180 pp. by Lynn Wesley Fisher. \$9.95 by order from the Intern. Business Traveler Newsletter North Wacker Drive, C 111, 60606.

## French Communists on Vacation

By Jonathan Kandell

**MONTGENEVRE, France** (NYT)—Tucked in a valley at the foot of the Alps only a few miles from the Italian border, the St-Ouen mountain center resembles any of the other nearby lodges and small hotels that are packed with French tourists during the summer vacation.

Most of the center's parents and children had set out before dawn on a half-day trek hoping to photograph wild mountain goats. Other guests had gone horseback riding, and a few had stayed behind to read or play cards.

But unlike its neighbors, the St-Ouen center is run by French Communists and is mostly for party members. It is part of the vast, well-organized social world that Western Europe's second largest Communist party—after Italy—has put together for its 550,000 members and many more thousands of sympathizers.

The Communists have their own book stores and publishing houses, social clubs and night-club singers, lawyers and doctors, film directors and poets, women's associations, Boy Scouts and sports teams and scores of summer and winter camps like the St-Ouen center.

**LONDON GALLERIES**

Chinese Paintings of the Ch'ing Dynasty, 1644-1912. Oriental Gallery II, British Museum, Great Russell Street, London W.C.1, to Jan. 15.

From its vast stock of Oriental art, the museum has selected eight hand scrolls, eight hanging scrolls and a small, choice group of album leaves and fans, which show the art of the Chinese brush to the best advantage. Especially beautiful are "Trees in (1896-1873)," "Birds Among Branches" by Chu Sheng and Tai Chao (1680-1735), the splendidly Zen work "Rock and T'ung Tree Seeds" by Chu Ta (1636-1705), and the "Leaping Carp" by the mid-17th-century artist Yang Wei-tung.

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New York - Cherbourg - Southampton	Southampton - Cherbourg - New York	New York - Southampton
OCTOBER 10	OCTOBER 22	OCTOBER 29
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## x Shows Slowdown Continuing in Japan

Aug. 24 (AP-DJ).—The index of economic activity continued to fall in June, the Economic Planning Agency said today. The index, which measures production, distribution, and consumption, fell 0.5 per cent in June, following a 0.5 per cent decline in May and a 0.5 per cent decline in April, indicating a continuing slowdown in the nation's economic activity.

## German Economic Growth

Aug. 24 (Reuters).—German economic growth continued in summer, but the rate of growth was slower than in the first half of the year. The gross domestic product rose 0.5 per cent in the second quarter, compared with a 0.5 per cent increase in the first quarter. The rate of growth was slower than in the first half of the year, when it reached 1.5 per cent in the first quarter.

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## Australia Gives Go-Ahead To \$3-Billion Gas Project

CANBERRA, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—The Australian government gave the go-ahead today for an international consortium to spend an estimated \$3 billion developing large natural gas deposits off the northwest Australian coast. The decision means the consortium can start a feasibility study of the project, which is the largest resource development ever undertaken in Australia.

The consortium had argued that only if it was allowed to export the gas would the project be feasible. A spokesman for Shell said that the consortium was still at the feasibility study stage.

## Leyland's Italian Prices Rise

MILAN, Aug. 24 (AP-DJ).—British Leyland will raise prices on its models in Italy by an average of 4 per cent, according to a spokesman for the company.

The company said the price increase was necessary to cover the cost of rising raw materials and labor. The price increase will be applied to all models in the Leyland range.

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## After Decline in Prices Firm Eyes Return to Stock Market

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP-DJ).—When Bernstein-Macaulay Inc. sized up the market early this year, the investment management subsidiary of Shearson Hayden Stone Inc. was not too elated and sharply scaled back its investment holdings.

The firm, which manages about \$80 million of assets, moved 35 per cent of its holdings into cash reserves. "We were convinced that a combination of resurgent inflation, tighter monetary conditions and pressure on profit margins would deter economic progress and hurt earnings by the time we reached the second half," says Ferold Ehrlich, president.

That was early in the year. For the past week or so, however, Bernstein-Macaulay has begun moving some of its money back into the market. "We're edging back into the water," says Mr. Ehrlich. "The first move we made was into the bond market, in Treasury securities. We've also become equity buyers, on balance, adding to our positions."

It is not that the firm's earlier expectations did not pan out; they did. But with the stock market having fallen so sharply since then, Mr. Ehrlich believes that the inflation and tight-money threats have lessened and that investors are well along in the process of discounting the remaining worry—a squeeze on profits.

"We look for a sharp decline in profit margins, but not a recession," he says. "I wouldn't be surprised to see corporate profits in the first quarter of 1978 as much as 10 per cent below this year's first quarter," Mr. Ehrlich says. But he is not forecasting a recession. By next year's second half, he expects to see profits rising sharply again, in a reverse image of this year's.

## Uncertain Future Is Seen for Sterling

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. economists say they expect sterling to remain firm in the near term, but see uncertainty mounting over the longer-term outlook.

Writing in the bank's latest World Financial Markets report, the economists see current account balances, buoyed by increasing North Sea oil production, rising markedly over the near term, offsetting a likely slowdown in capital inflows.

Furthermore, the report notes that the bulge in domestic inflation rates may be near its zenith for the time being, and should diminish gradually through the remainder of 1977.

However, the economists see developments beyond the next few months raising questions about the outlook for sterling. It will be essential to maintain reasonable price competitiveness for British goods, in order to assure a sustained, large current account surplus to achieve Britain's industrial strategy and to improve employment, they said.

In the months ahead, however, the economists fear the improved current account situation may lead to increased labor union pressure to keep sterling stable and even allow it to float upward to help restrain prices and facilitate a rise in real incomes.

Such efforts for sterling, economists add, would work only if wages and prices were advanced at a slower pace, or no faster, than the average for other countries.

However, the report notes this is not now the case and the rate of wage and price increases, which has been rising since the rate gap in favor of Britain, and that prospects for further large offshore borrowing by British companies is likely to decline once current pent-up demand is satisfied.

The Morgan study also notes that to a great extent the improvement in Britain's trade position is largely the result of increased North Sea oil production. Non-oil trade has been erratic and results for the January to July 1977 period were distinctly inferior to those of calendar year 1976, the report said, adding that the unsatisfactory trend in non-oil trade came during a period when for a time Britain had an improved relative competitive price advantage.

The outlook for the non-oil trade balance is uncertain, the economists said, although they expect Britain's current account balance to show a moderate surplus for the remainder of 1977, and a probable \$2 billion to \$2.5 billion 1978 surplus.

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## Dow Average Hits Low for Year

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (DIT).—New York stock prices closed mostly lower today with the Dow Jones industrial average touching a new low for the year.

The index closed at 862.87, off 2.69, its lowest level in 19 months. The Dow was off 2.08 at 3 p.m.

Declining issues broadly outnumbered gainers by about 335 to about 565. Volume totaled 1817 million shares, compared with 2029 million yesterday.

The market attempted to rally in mid-session as it has in several recent declining sessions, but again failed. Brokers say the failures of technical rallies have discouraged many investors.

They also say investors find little encouragement in the news background and are aware of indications that the economic recovery of early this year is fading.

Trading in Babcock & Wilcox, the Big Board's top active, was halted shortly before the close after the company declared a special dividend of \$2.50 a share as well as its 37 1/2 cents a share regular dividend. The stock was last quoted at 37 3/8, down 1/8 from yesterday's close.

The two contenders in the battle for control of Babcock, J. Ray McDermott and United Technologies, rose 1 7/8 to 52 and 3 8 to 35 5/8, respectively. McDermott said it will not reduce its \$2.50-a-share offer on account of Babcock's special dividend. Babcock recommended the McDermott offer to its shareholders.

General Motors gained a bit after announcing a 31.4-per-cent rise in its mid-August car sales but then dropped to close off 1/4 at 65 1/4. Ford and Chrysler, which posted only small sales increases, were unchanged.

Envirotech was among the big losers, down 2 7/8 at 36 5/8, after word spread that a large brokerage firm had withdrawn its buy recommendation of the stock.

Also on the downside were Lloyds' Lugano Unit. The Lugano branch of Lloyds Bank International, which posted losses equivalent to almost \$85 million in 1974 after unauthorized currency dealings, will be closed in the near future, officials of the London-based bank said today.

The branch's operations had been scaled down and kept on a "tight rein" in the wake of the currency scandal. Lloyds will operate only two full Swiss branches, in Geneva and Zurich, the company said.

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## GM Plans to Boost Prices Of 1978 Models 5.7 Per Cent

DETROIT, Aug. 24 (AP-DJ).—General Motors Corp. is boosting prices on its 1978-model cars an average of \$387 a unit, or about 5.7 per cent.

Taking equipment changes into consideration, GM said that the average base price of its 1978 cars will go up \$245 a unit, or 4.6 per cent from the average 1977 base car purchased.

The new-model increase, the second boost near 6 per cent in as many years, is in line with expectations. Earlier this summer, the big three auto makers sent their dealers preliminary indications that car prices might rise as much as 6 per cent this fall. Recently, Chrysler Corp. and American Motors Corp. sent out tentative 1978-model price lists that average about 6 per cent higher than their 1977 prices.

GM's pricing announcement yesterday practically assures a general increase in domestic auto prices this fall in the 600-car race. None of GM's U.S. competitors have disclosed final pricing plans yet, but it is not likely that the other Detroit auto makers will deviate a great deal from the pattern set by the largest auto maker, GM, which accounts for more than half of the domestic market. It is the industry's traditional price leader.

In Washington, the Council on Wage and Price Stability said it had received news of the GM pricing plans and was studying it but that it had no comment "at this time."

Both Ford Motor and Chrysler are expected to announce their new-model prices within the next few weeks.

The report was part of a periodic review of the effects of import quotas imposed on specialty steel in June, 1976 for three years.

As a result of 8-per-cent price increases posted by specialty steelmakers in May, President Carter ordered a special study—still under way—on the impact of eliminating the quotas.

## Bonn Reaffirms Its Stand Against Imports Controls

BONN, Aug. 24 (AP-DJ).—The West German government opposes any further restrictions on textile imports despite problems in the domestic industry. Detlev Rohwedder, state secretary in the Economics Ministry, said in a statement released today.

Reiteration of the government position came in response to a parliamentary question about Bonn's stand following protectionist measures adopted by France.

Mr. Rohwedder said Bonn observes with concern certain protectionist tendencies among Common Market partners. He said that voluntary restrictions in the world textile agreement and EEC measures are enough protection.

The ministry statement followed disclosure earlier this month that Economics Minister Hans Friedrichs had written to top French officials warning about consequences of France's protectionist actions.

## Specialty Steel Imports Up in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—The Commerce Department said today specialty steel imports rose 81.2 per cent in the second quarter to 45,469 tons, or 13.8 per cent of domestic consumption. This compared with 25,100 tons in the first quarter.

Domestic production was up 9.5 per cent to 295,945 tons in the second quarter.

The report was part of a periodic review of the effects of import quotas imposed on specialty steel in June, 1976 for three years.

As a result of 8-per-cent price increases posted by specialty steelmakers in May, President Carter ordered a special study—still under way—on the impact of eliminating the quotas.

## The Management of Foreign Exchange Risks.

A working conference for businessmen, in Paris, 20-21 October, sponsored jointly by the International Herald Tribune and Forex Research Ltd.

Every well-managed international company requires special skills and all the information it can get to cope with the risks of currency fluctuation and to minimize losses.

The International Herald Tribune, working closely with Forex Research, has organized this highly professional two-day seminar to expose the problems, analyze the risks, provide some realistic answers to the tough questions management must answer every day.

Kurt Richebächer, Executive Manager of the Dresdener Bank, Karl-Otto Poehl, of the Bundesbank, Robert Ankrum, Treasurer of Chrysler International, Jean-François Lepetit, Manager of the Foreign Department of the Banque de l'Indochine et de l'Extrême Orient, and other experts from Forex Research will participate and answer questions from the floor. Simultaneous translation throughout.

To be sure your company is represented at this important and very practical conference, please fill out and mail the registration form today.

Name of secretary to be contacted in case of queries:  
Hotel Room: Please reserve double room (360 FF) single room (270 FF) for the nights of Oct. 19 and 20.  
Fees are payable in advance of the conference. Each participant: \$400, or equivalent, and this includes all refreshments, cocktail, lunches and post-conference documentation. Hotel rooms are not included. Fees will be returned in full for any cancellation received 2 weeks before the conference.  
Cheque enclosed: ( ) Please invoice: ( )

To: The Management of Foreign Exchange Risks, INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, 21, rue de Berri, 75008 Paris, France.

Registration Form  
(Please type, or use block letters)  
Please enroll the following participants for the Conference at the Grand Hotel, Paris, 20 and 21 October, 1977.

Surname  
First name  
Position  
Surname  
First name  
Position  
Company  
Address  
City  
Country  
Post code  
Tele

Name of secretary to be contacted in case of queries:

Hotel Room: Please reserve double room (360 FF) single room (270 FF) for the nights of Oct. 19 and 20.

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Principles of Finance  
The most successful and comprehensive text in the field. Written by leading experts in the field. Includes a wealth of examples and exercises. Now in paperback, 400 pages, \$10.95. Published by McGraw-Hill.

## THE CONVERTIBLE BOND FUND N.V.

Incorporated with limited liability in the Netherlands Antilles

SHAREHOLDERS IN THE FUND are advised that payment of a dividend of U.S. \$0.18 per share has been approved by the Board of Management. This is an interim dividend in respect of the year ending December 31st, 1977, and consideration will be given to a final dividend at the end of the financial year.

Coupon No. 18 on bearer shares will be paid on presentation at the Office of the Paying Agents on and after the 25th August, 1977. Distribution cheques will be posted to holders of registered shares on that date.

Copies of the interim report of the Fund for the period ended June 30th, 1977, will be available at the offices of banks and brokers from whom shares were purchased and at the offices of the Paying Agents.

By Order of The Board of Management.  
Curacao, August 25th, 1977.

## CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL

Société anonyme au capital de Fr. 228.332.330.  
Siège Social: 66 Rue de la Victoire, 75009 Paris.  
R.C. Paris B 542 016 381

## NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FLOATING RATE NOTES DUE 1981

The general assembly meeting convened on August 22, 1977, not having been able to validly deliberate or lack of a quorum, the noteholders of the Company are hereby notified of the second convening of an ordinary meeting of the general assembly on Thursday, September 1, 1977 at 9:30 a.m. at 66 Rue de la Victoire, 75009 Paris for the same purposes, namely:

- 1) Appointment of the representatives of the mass and designation of the alternate representatives.
- 2) Establishment of the powers of representatives and their remuneration.

All noteholders shall have the right to attend or be represented at the general assembly meeting. However, in order to exercise their rights:

- 1) The holders of registered notes must be inscribed on the Registry of the Company five calendar days before the day fixed for the meeting.
- 2) The holders of bearer notes must deposit their notes or the power of attorney delivered by a bank or an investment firm five calendar days before the date fixed for the meeting at the offices of Credit Industriel et Commercial which will hold forms of power of attorney at the disposal of holders who cannot personally attend the meeting.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.







سورة المائدة

(Continued on next page.



## NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) August 24

[illegible]

For the best brief on Europe in Europe,  
read James Goldsborough.  
**International Herald Tribune**

## Toronto Stocks

Toronto Stocks									
Closing Prices Jan. 24, 1977									
High					Low				
Last					Last				
1000 BCFP	3250	224	232	16	1000 Bofasco	480	245	252	16
700 B.C. Pipe	310	154	164	14	1700 Borel Store	174	154	154	14
325 Brunswick	395	395	395	10	200 Du Pont	514	154	164	14
7575 Cad Frw	975	975	975	10	300 Dryden	494	154	154	14
5000 Can Pac	1175	124	124	14	100 East Main	265	265	265	14
5030 Camdex	410	430	430	14	1000 Electro A	220	216	216	14
1000 Can West	314	314	314	14	2000 Enbridge	495	495	495	14
16000 C. Parks C	3194	194	194	14	800 Florio Mkt	425	254	254	14
100000 Can Pac	3194	194	194	14	10000 Genstar	495	495	495	14
45 Can Trust	3194	264	264	14	2000 Francina	495	495	495	14
3000 C. Cump	3194	104	104	14	2000 Frestar	495	495	495	14
100000 C. Cump	3194	104	104	14	2000 Frestar	495	495	495	14
3400 Cda Cel	574	74	74	14	2000 G. M. Res	315	200	200	14
50 Cda Cel	524	24	24	14	2000 H. M. Res	315	200	200	14
2772 Cda Titra A	3194	314	314	14	10000 Granduc	10	9	9	14
320 Cda Titra B	3194	314	314	14	10000 Granduc	10	9	9	14
320 Cda Titra C	3194	314	314	14	10000 Granduc	10	9	9	14
320 Cda Titra D	3194	314	314	14	10000 Granduc	10	9	9	14
320 Cda Titra E	3194	314	314	14	10000 Granduc	10	9	9	14
320 Cda Titra F	3194	314	314	14	10000 Granduc	10	9	9	14
320 Cda Titra G	3194	314	314	14	10000 Granduc	10	9	9	14
320 Cda Titra H	3194	314	314	14	10000 Granduc	10	9	9	14
320 Cda Titra I	3194	314	314	14	10000 Granduc	10	9	9	14
320 Cda Titra J	3194	314	314	14	10000 Granduc	10	9	9	14
320 Cda Titra K	3194	314	314	14	10000 Granduc	10	9	9	14
320 Cda Titra L	3194	314	314	14	10000 Granduc	10	9	9	14
320 Cda Titra M	3194	314	314	14	10000 Granduc	10	9	9	14
320 Cda Titra N	3194	314	314	14	10000 Granduc	10	9	9	14
320 Cda Titra O	3194	314	314	14	10000 Granduc	10	9	9	14
320 Cda Titra P	3194	314	314	14	10000 Granduc	10	9	9	14
320 Cda Titra Q	3194	314	314	14	10000 Granduc	10	9	9	14
320 Cda Titra R	3194	314	314	14	10000 Granduc	10	9	9	14
320 Cda Titra S	3194	314	314	14	10000 Granduc	10	9	9	14
320 Cda Titra T	3194	314	314	14	10000 Granduc	10	9	9	14
320 Cda Titra U	3194	314	314	14	10000 Granduc	10	9	9	14
320 Cda Titra V	3194	314	314	14	10000 Granduc	10	9	9	14
320 Cda Titra W	3194	314	314	14	10000 Granduc	10	9	9	14
320 Cda Titra X	3194	314	314	14	10000 Granduc	10	9	9	14
320 Cda Titra Y	3194	314	314	14	10000 Granduc	10	9	9	14
320 Cda Titra Z	3194	314	3						

High					Low					
Last					Last					
100 Kelsey H	2163	Kerr A	1330	Kortke	1600	Labatt	517	1410	Lab Alin	5523
3000 Loni Com	213	100 Lab Co B	335	100 Lab Co C	335	100 Lab Co D	335	100 Lab Co E	335	
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### Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

[illegible]

## Montreal S.

Quotations in Guineas	in Canton	Guineas cents
354 Algoma St		\$179½
14217 Bnk Mont		\$162½
2000 Basic Res		\$3
409 CAE Ind		\$104½
200 Can Cem		\$8½
311 CanSo Ry		\$414½
1200 Cdn Indust		\$17
1454 CdnInt Pw		\$229½
950 Canron		\$25
330 Can Bath		\$25½
3000 Dom Bridg		\$74
150 Imasco		\$271½
520 Mohon A		\$16½
150 Power Cp		\$91½
194 Price Co		\$94
7128 Royal Bnk		\$274½
500 Zellers		\$59
Total sales		269,739 shs

**Tokyo Exch**

Aug. 24, 1977	
	Price Yen
hi Glass	342
on	517
Nip. Print.	339
Bank	276
Photo	287
chi	218
Motor	278
toth	584
gn. Air L.	2,678
gn. El. P.	996
Scap	630
in Brewery	388
ota	298
su Ind	305
	687
	Matsu
	Mitsui
	Mitsui
	Mitsui
	Mitsui
	Nippon
	Shiro
	Shisei
	Sony
	Sumit
	Taisei
	Taked
	Teijin
	Tokai
	Tosay
	Toyota

*All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears solely for purposes of information.*

## **NEW ISSUE**

**August 11, 1977**

**\$100,000,000**

# Chemical New York Corporation

## 8¼% Debentures Due 2002

## The First Boston Corporation

**Kuhn Loeb & Co.**

<b>Morgan Stanley &amp; Co.</b> <small>Incorporated</small>	<b>Goldman, Sachs &amp; Co.</b>	<b>Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner &amp; Smith</b> <small>Incorporated</small>	<b>Salomon Brothers</b>
<b>Bache Halsey Stuart Shields</b> <small>Incorporated</small>	<b>Blyth Eastman Dillon &amp; Co.</b> <small>Incorporated</small>	<b>Dillon, Read &amp; Co. Inc.</b> <small>Securities Corporation</small>	<b>Donaldson, Lufkin &amp; Jenrette</b> <small>Incorporated</small>
<b>Hornblower, Weeks, Noyes &amp; Trask</b> <small>Incorporated</small>	<b>E. F. Hutton &amp; Company Inc.</b>	<b>Keefe, Bruyette &amp; Woods, Inc.</b>	<b>Kidder, Peabody &amp; Co.</b> <small>Incorporated</small>
<b>Lazard Frères &amp; Co.</b> <small>Incorporated</small>	<b>Lehman Brothers</b> <small>Incorporated</small>	<b>Loeb Rhoades &amp; Co. Inc.</b>	<b>Paine, Webber, Jackson &amp; Curtis</b> <small>Incorporated</small>
<b>M. A. Schapiro &amp; Co., Inc.</b>	<b>Smith Barney, Harris Upham &amp; Co.</b> <small>Incorporated</small>	<b>Warburg Paribas Becker</b> <small>Incorporated</small>	<b>Wertheim &amp; Co., Inc.</b>
<b>White, Weld &amp; Co.</b> <small>Incorporated</small>	<b>Dean Witter &amp; Co.</b> <small>Incorporated</small>	<b>Bear, Stearns &amp; Co.</b>	<b>Shearson Hayden Stone Inc.</b>
<b>ABD Securities Corporation</b>	<b>Baring Brothers &amp; Co.,</b> <small>Limited</small>	<b>Basle Securities Corporation</b>	<b>Daiwa Securities America Inc.</b>
<b>EuroPartners Securities Corporation</b>	<b>Robert Fleming</b> <small>Incorporated</small>	<b>Kleinwort, Benson</b> <small>Incorporated</small>	<b>Kuwait Investment Company S.A.K.</b>
<b>The Nikko Securities Co.</b> <small>International, Inc.</small>	<b>Nomura Securities International, Inc.</b>	<b>Scandinavian Securities Corporation</b>	<b>SoGen-Swiss International Corporation</b>
<b>UBS-DB Corporation</b>	<b>Yamaichi International (America), Inc.</b>	<b>New Japan Securities International Inc.</b>	<b>Suez American Corporation</b>

ملا من لامل



سید امامی، لائل

[illegible]

The bid documents 42P-E-2079 covering this tender can be purchased at a cost of Bolivian Pesos 3,500 per set starting from 22nd of August, 1977, at the following address: Empresa Nacional de Electricidad, Avenida de Las Heroínas No. 4574, Casilla No. 565, Cochabamba, Bolivia.

The interested parties in the above-mentioned tendering are invited to consult and solicit additional information and examine pertinent drawings and designs, which are not included in the bid documents, at the offices of ENDE in Cochabamba.

Bids are due by October 24, 1977, 3 p.m., at ENDE offices in Cochabamba, Bolivia.

The contract will be awarded to the offer evaluated most convenient to ENDE.

ENDE reserves the right to reject any tender received that does not comply with the requirements of the bid documents.

Cochabamba, August, 1977.

Year	Number of cases
1973	14,923
1974	38,103
1975	28,096
1976	37,001
1977	73,383

If you wish to know more about the Incheape Group, please complete this coupon and return it to:

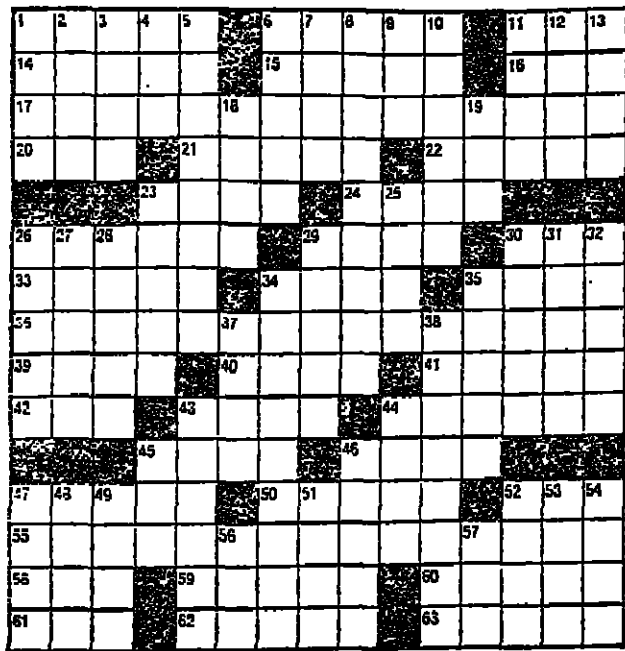
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## CROSSWORD—By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 Balbo, memorable aviator  
6 Mother, to an Elsonian  
11 Pronoun for a ship  
14 Equip for use  
15 Allan —, of Robin Hood tales  
16 Scute  
17 Active  
20 — Impresario  
21 Beauty-shop treatment  
22 Former Plains dwelling  
23 — to order  
24 " — and pussy maids all in —"  
26 Bernard and Vaughn  
29 Affirm  
30 — canoe  
32 Center of action  
34 Kind of hopper  
35 Emulsion  
36 Have a wild time  
39 Machine role  
40 Fred with foot or face  
41 In reserve  
42 — "Kapital"  
43 Sour  
44 Julia and Ulysses
- DOWN**
- 45 Ives  
46 Sea birds  
47 Eschville  
50 Golf score  
52 Side a —  
53 Indulge in youthful follies  
58 Before la-la  
59 Archangel  
60 Available  
61 " — all in the same!"  
62 Group of Hons  
63 Resembling a seine
- PEANUTS**
- 13 On — (irritable)  
18 Heaps  
19 London suburb  
23 Food described in Exodus  
25 Change the decor  
26 Flawful  
27 Macaw  
28 Champagne center  
29 Vigilant  
31 Engraving tool  
32 Construct  
33 Weighs down  
34 Loser to Cromwell: 1851  
35 Karenina and Christie  
37 Ski lift  
38 Applied pressure  
39 Appear  
44 Cheat  
45 Sound of disfigure  
46 Nimble  
47 Italian wine center  
48 Arrange  
49 — the night before...  
51 Inspired  
52 Unit of power  
53 State to Lafayette  
54 Spot  
56 Go astray  
57 Word with step or time

## WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALBUQUERQUE	29	85	Cloudy	MADRID	24	75	Fair
AMSTERDAM	19	66	Cloudy	MIAMI	29	85	Cloudy
ANKARA	28	82	Fair	MILAN	22	72	Cloudy
ATHENS	28	82	Cloudy	MONTREAL	18	64	Rain
BEIRUT	31	88	Fair	MOSCOW	17	63	Cloudy
BELGRADE	15	59	Cloudy	MUNICH	14	57	Cloudy
BERLIN	19	66	Cloudy	NEW YORK	26	79	Fair
BIRMINGHAM	15	59	Fair	NICE	28	82	Fair
BUCHAREST	19	66	Storms	OSLO	18	64	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	15	59	Cloudy	PARIS	18	64	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	24	74	Fair	PRAGUE	18	64	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	19	66	Fair	ROME	20	68	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	14	57	Rain	SOCHI	24	75	Fair
DUBLIN	14	57	Rain	STOCKHOLM	17	63	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	12	54	Cloudy	TEHRAN	26	79	Cloudy
FLORENCE	21	70	Fair	TEL AVIV	24	75	Fair
FRANKFURT	14	57	Fair	TOKYO	26	79	Cloudy
GENEVA	19	66	Fair	VIENNA	19	66	Cloudy
HELSINKI	15	59	Storms	WARSAW	18	64	Cloudy
HONOLULU	24	74	Fair	WASHINGTON	27	81	Sunny
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Fair	ZURICH	18	64	Cloudy
LONDON	14	57	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	29	87	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. - Canada  
at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

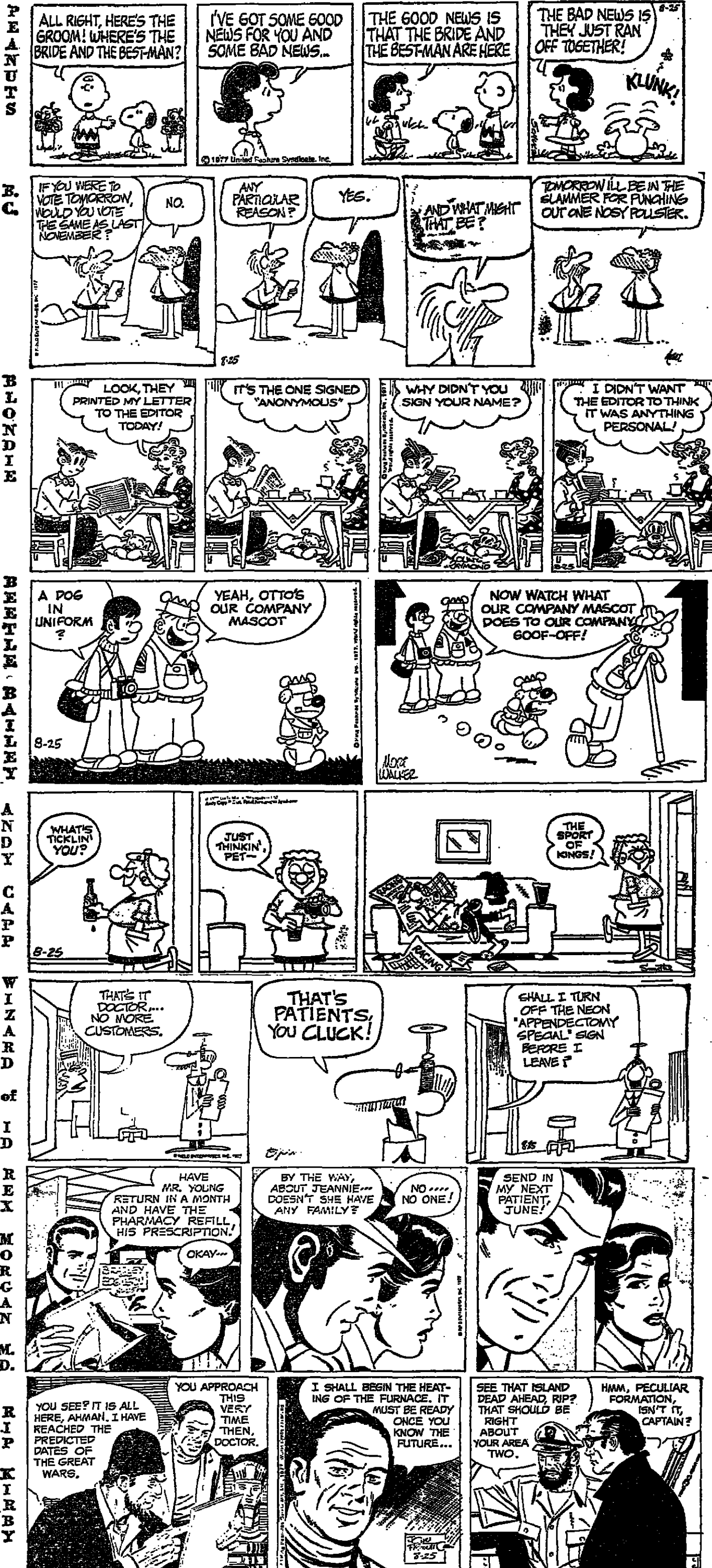
## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

## ADVERTISEMENT

August 24, 1977

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.			Other Funds		
(d) Eurobond	SP33.40		(w) Alexander Fund	SP5.76	
(d) Eurobond	SP33.40		(w) Eurobond	SP5.76	
(d) Eurobond	SP33.40		(w) Eurobond	SP5.76	
BANQUE VON ERNST & CO.			(w) Eurobond	SP5.76	
(d) Eurobond	SP33.40		(w) Eurobond	SP5.76	
(d) Eurobond	SP33.40		(w) Eurobond	SP5.76	
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.			(w) Eurobond	SP5.76	
(d) Eurobond	SP33.40		(w) Eurobond	SP5.76	
(d) Eurobond	SP33.40		(w) Eurobond	SP5.76	
CREDIT SUISSE			(w) Eurobond	SP5.76	
(d) Eurobond	SP33.40		(w) Eurobond	SP5.76	
(d) Eurobond	SP33.40		(w) Eurobond	SP5.76	
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT			(w) Eurobond	SP5.76	
(d) Eurobond	SP33.40		(w) Eurobond	SP5.76	
(d) Eurobond	SP33.40		(w) Eurobond	SP5.76	
FIDELITY (BERMUDA)			(w) Eurobond	SP5.76	
(d) Eurobond	SP33.40		(w) Eurobond	SP5.76	
(d) Eurobond	SP33.40		(w) Eurobond	SP5.76	
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED			(w) Eurobond	SP5.76	
(d) Eurobond	SP33.40		(w) Eurobond	SP5.76	
(d) Eurobond	SP33.40		(w) Eurobond	SP5.76	
JARDINE FLEMING			(w) Eurobond	SP5.76	
(d) Eurobond	SP33.40		(w) Eurobond	SP5.76	
(d) Eurobond	SP33.40		(w) Eurobond	SP5.76	
LLOYDS INT. MGT. CO. LTD. GENEVA 11			(w) Eurobond	SP5.76	
(d) Eurobond	SP33.40		(w) Eurobond	SP5.76	
(d) Eurobond	SP33.40		(w) Eurobond	SP5.76	
PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS LTD.			(w) Eurobond	SP5.76	
(d) Eurobond	SP33.40		(w) Eurobond	SP5.76	
(d) Eurobond	SP33.40		(w) Eurobond	SP5.76	
SEPSO			(w) Eurobond	SP5.76	
(d) Eurobond	SP33.40		(w) Eurobond	SP5.76	
(d) Eurobond	SP33.40		(w) Eurobond	SP5.76	
SUTON GROUP GENEVA			(w) Eurobond	SP5.76	
(d) Eurobond	SP33.40		(w) Eurobond	SP5.76	
(d) Eurobond	SP33.40		(w) Eurobond	SP5.76	
SWISS BANK CORP.			(w) Eurobond	SP5.76	
(d) Eurobond	SP33.40		(w) Eurobond	SP5.76	
(d) Eurobond	SP33.40		(w) Eurobond	SP5.76	
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND			(w) Eurobond	SP5.76	
(d) Eurobond	SP33.40		(w) Eurobond	SP5.76	
(d) Eurobond	SP33.40		(w) Eurobond	SP5.76	
UNION INVESTMENT FRANKFURT			(w) Eurobond	SP5.76	
(d) Eurobond	SP33.40		(w) Eurobond	SP5.76	
(d) Eurobond	SP33.40		(w) Eurobond	SP5.76	



## BOOKS

## CERTAIN PEOPLE

## America's Black Elite

By Stephen Birmingham. Little, Brown, 296 pp.

Reviewed by David L. Lewis

STEPHEN Birmingham's continuing excursions into the milieu and mores of America's upper-class ethnics (Ashkenazim, Irish, Sephardim) abundantly confirm F. Scott Fitzgerald's belief that the rich are not like you and me. "Certain People" (in hostile quarters, the NAACP is the National Association for the Advancement of Certain People) introduces those Afro-Americans, both long-established and newly arrived, whose wealth and style of life distinguish them from you and me.

Today, Birmingham tells us, "any sort of consensus" on Afro-American elitism has collapsed as the genealogical obsessions (putative descent from Jefferson, Randolph or Washington), stress on elegant manners, and reverence for multiple professional degrees of the older families recede behind the values of disdainful arrivistes of the civil rights revolution. But the old days were different; preparatory education at exclusive Palmer Memorial; summers at Highland Beach or Sag Harbor; college at Fish, Howard, or Lincoln (but also at Dartmouth and Harvard); hefty incomes from law, medicine, underwriting, or real estate, and, less frequently, from insurance, or banking, and home ownership in various "gold coasts."

The Afro-American upper crust is not, of course, really rich. Too much has been against it. Twenty-three years ago, for example, a desperate George Johnson was refused a \$250 loan to start his Chicago-based cosmetics firm (1976 sales, \$45 million) because, as the white bank manager soliloquously explained, Afro-American businessmen seldom succeeded. Another branch of the same bank cheerfully advanced the money after Johnson said that it was for his wife's California vacation. When white hooligans burned Robert Boyd's Cincinnati furniture factory for the fourth time, he lost a late 19th-century business whose wares were sold throughout the South and West.

These and numerous other stories of business tribulations are narrated with the author's usual eye for poignancy, but also with an oddly obtuse incapacity to link obvious effects to direct causes. The Civil War created scads of millionaires out of petty white swindlers and ignoramuses, "yet, for some reason," Birmingham puzzles, "no black moguls emerged from the war." One suspects that, for Birmingham, the real reason the Afro-American rich have, relatively, so little money is because they lack guts. "Fear," he writes, "is what has kept George Johnson... unwilling to move on into products for whites."

Frustrated at finding less than a half dozen enterprises with annual sales exceeding \$50 million (Motown, Ebony, Ultra Sheen, and North Carolina Mutual are the largest), Birmingham occasionally sours: "In every

American black as it is important to re these men have be not as Americans, b "For me," Prince was fond of sayin begins with barons. Afro-Americans, reveals, mankind mutations. "We w were covered with a genteel malum of a year arrival of two girls at exclusive C "We made them, center of the cabin from our bunks as them"—an unthink at Maryland's Hig since it was off- excessively swartthy black," protests a Martha Custis. Was am an American At Badcliffe, I was one of the girls invited to parties houses where they receive the Irish? Douglass's great- visits Washington? African Art (she and it is housed in town house) on greatest reluctance Rigid color prej rapidly dissipating generation, but " thing," Birmingham a strikingly gai "that nearly all his A great deal, in the upon the color of It is as the Jew "If you have a c smell like a rose." almost certainly m cepting the opini veined aristocrats valid today.

The nonexistence rubber barons, ra tantizing decade ing philanthropy of antique WASP disenchanted Blm Crowd's" verge is tape recorder run long; voyeurism understanding; and bitchiness rivals t interviewees—as in on Coretta King, Washington, and good Marshall. Al many of the oldi completed old-lin mentioned, or m cited? Where a Bunches, Careys, C dons, Julianns, M backs, Ruckers, W Whartons, and X too, would probal dismissed as "d without power, le gentlemen witho fluence, figureh leaders—shining not guides."

"Certain Peop however, iremissi It is an interesti fascinating sortie of popular social which little has even if it is badly serving up the "Almanach de Ge more than a minst what it's worth. mingham confirm wisdom that prep Memorial would i insult to the brain.

David L. Lewis "District of Colu centennial history, social history of 1 '20s.

© The Washi

## BRIDGE

By Ale

The diagramed deal was played a quarter of a century ago. The hero held the South cards.

The opening bid was one heart. North raised to game, and South took a shot at slam on the strength of his controls. He hoped to find a high diamond honor in the dummy, and the actual ruff was a mixed blessing.

West made the best lead of a trump, but nevertheless South found a clever way to make the slam against any defense. It will be seen that his communications were not good enough to take three club ruffs in the closed hand or three diamond ruffs in the dummy and then draw trumps.

South can plan to score five spades eventually, and two trumps in either hand will only produce 11 tricks. South decided that he would have to make use of diamonds, and played on the reasonable assumption that West held at least two of the three missing honors.

He therefore won the opening lead with the heart queen, led the diamond eight, and threw a club from the dummy. There was general astonishment when it was the trump, and the slam became easy to make. A diamond was ruffed, and it was then easy

to maneuver and ruff and draw trumps. The player in t mortem for falling diamond eight, showed that this w saved the day for South would have entered his trump lead to play nine.

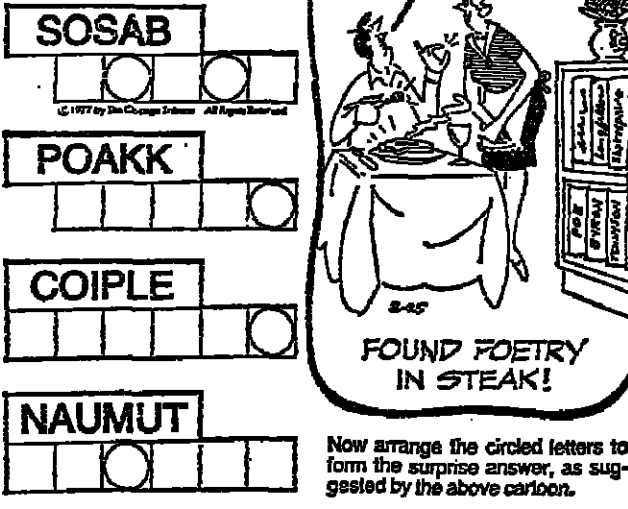
West would have again, and dummy would be used to r declarer would hav hand with the spa the last trump, a a trick to the diam ing the balance.

Both sides were diag:  
South West N  
10 Pass 4  
6 7 Pass 7  
West led the heart 5

## JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

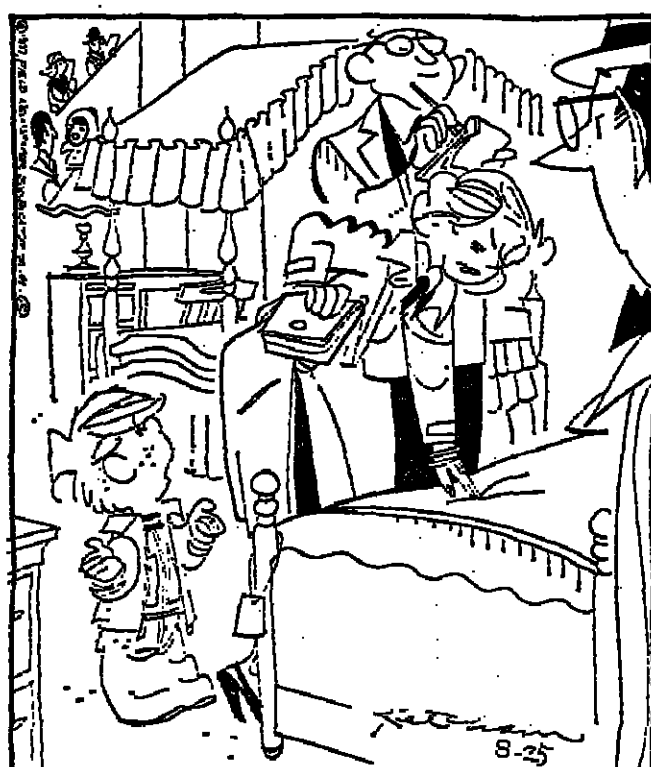
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ELOPE MINUS JOGUND INVOKE  
Answer: As far as they can go in a beav'n prior—SKIN DEEP

## DENNIS THE MENACE



ملا منه ليل







